

# Hongkong Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1919. 日壹月八

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## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### ACTING PREMIER RESIGNS.

Shanghai, September 24.  
The resignation of the acting Premier, Kun Sum-cham, has been accepted, and Kan Wan-pung is appointed to take his place.

### THE PEACE MUDDLE.

Shanghai, September 24.  
The President has declared that when Chin Nang-fun was appointed as chief delegate for the Shanghai Peace Conference a strong protest was made by the Northern party. Now that Wong Yap-long is appointed, the Southern party refuses to negotiate. So the President is in an awkward position.

### THE TSINGTAU QUESTION.

Shanghai, September 24.  
Information from the Foreign Department states that Japan will soon declare the date when Tsingtau will be returned to China.

### COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Shanghai, September 24.  
The Government has decided that commercial relations with non-Treaty nations will be based on the Sino-Mexican Commercial Treaty.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 20.  
The silver market is steady.

### SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
F.M.S. DOCK SCHEME.

Singapore, September 23.  
The Committee of the Penang Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the scheme of the Federated Malay Station Railways of building and owning a dock at Bagan Dalam.

### ROBBERS IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore, September 23.  
A gang of robbers, within a stone's throw of the Central Police Station at Singapore, entered a house and threw pepper in the eyes of the inmates. Two arrests were made.

## OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, September 13th.  
There has been no political development during the week that calls for special mention. Parliament, it is true, was re-opened for a special session and as usual Peking was deluged by order of the police in honour of the occasion, but the object of the Anfu party in having it convoked at this period is not likely to be realised as many members have returned to their homes and a number are in the suite of Wang I-tang, the Northern delegate to the Internal Peace Conference.

Wang I-tang has had a busy time prior to his departure for Shanghai. He has an audience with the President, and has been entertained and has entertained lavishly. His speeches have expressed the customary self-depreciation of his own abilities and breathed a lively hope that the nation may again be united. His optimism is best reflected in his decision to proceed to Shanghai notwithstanding varying reports from the South as to the welcome to be accorded him. In that he cannot be blamed. Taking up the duties entrusted to him represents action which may or may not achieve a successful result, whereas if he does not proceed to Shanghai it means a prolongation of the inaction which is in the highest degree detrimental to the interests of the nation.

It is becoming more apparent that any settlement which may be reached will be by arrangement between the military and the

is confirmed by the fact that Wang I-tang, accompanied by General Hsu Shu-chun, has taken a trip to Mukden to consult with General Chang Tso-lin before proceeding southwards. Better a military pact than anarchy.

Perhaps it is the belief in a military pact which gives rise to the report that Field Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is likely to take up the premiership before long. Such an appointment naturally suggests a militarist victory, but it has to be remembered that Tuan is not quite so reactionary as most of his followers and has indeed given evidences of liberal tendencies by his support of the President in not a few important policies during the past few weeks. The trouble with Tuan is that he is so largely in the hands of his subordinates, and he arouses criticism which would not ordinarily be bestowed upon him if he took more pains to examine documents which were presented to him.

It is remarkable that at this juncture another tuchuns' conference to be convened at Tientsin was stopped at the last moment by Tuan Chi-jui. Ex-President Feng Kuo-chang had arrived at Tientsin for the occasion, but now he will come on to Peking to discuss matters with the President.

Chinese opposition to the Consortium has developed of late in quite a remarkable manner. Previously it was understood that enlightened Chinese opinion approved of the Consortium in principle, but it would appear as if a change had taken place, resulting in the expression of very frank criticism of the group by the

handshake to China. It is a

out that even when the Government wishes to use its own money which is lying in the banks awaiting the authorisation of the several legations for its release, it can only do so on the terms of a loan and then as the outcome of such pressure to induce the favour. Chinese contend that they ought to be free to obtain the best terms possible and that cannot be done under a monopolistic regime such as would be set up by the Consortium. Much as they dislike the Japanese they would prefer to get money from them on terms rather than suffer the difficulties which they at present experience.

There is a petty dispute between the Ministry of Navy and the Ministry of Communications regarding the division of profits arising from the chartering of the confiscated enemy ships. When first these were taken over the Ministry of Communications, by agreement with the Ministry of Navy, entered into a contract with a company established for the purpose of operating these ships under which the proceeds were to be devoted to the liquidation of the debts of the Ministry of Navy and for the repair of warships. But the Ministry of Communications, when the contract expired, entered into agreement with another company without knowledge of the Ministry of the Navy. The Minister was very wrath when he learned of this and he promptly tendered his resignation. To mollify him it is suggested by the Government that half the proceeds of the chartering, amounting to \$200,000 should be transferred to the Ministry of the Navy. And so the game goes merely on.

The American Minister had a strenuous period before his departure. He has had a full fortnight of engagements. Perhaps the two most interesting from the foreign point of view was the reception in his honour at the International Press Club and the tiffin to which he was entertained by the directors of the International Anti-Opium Association. At the former he delivered a very interesting address on the duties of the press and impressed his hearers with the importance of their mission in moulding an enlightened public opinion in China. To the members of the Anti-Opium Association he pledged himself to forward the objects which they had in view which could best be accomplished by a sympathetic world opinion.

Dr. Reisch had a brilliant send-off to-night. His popularity was reflected by the large number of diplomatic colleagues and Chinese friends who assembled to wish him God speed. Guards of honour were sent from the American Marine Guards and the British Legation Guards and from the Chinese local division. Genuine friendship was visible between the American Minister and the Prime Minister Kung Hsin-chun, who together inspected the guards of honour. President Hsu Shih-chang was represented by Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and Master of Ceremonies Whang Kai-wen. As the train moved out the American band played Auld Lang Syne.

Peking is interested in the arrival of the first Handley-Page aeroplane which is now at Shanghai awaiting transportation to the capital. The half dozen aeroplanes ordered by the Chinese Government are to furnish communication in districts where transportation is scanty and difficult. They are not intended for the inauguration of a service between Shanghai and Hongkong as announced in some newspapers. Aerial routes are now being planned.

Satisfaction is expressed that China has signed the Treaty with Austria. A few days ago the Government was in receipt of telegraph information which was not considered pleasant for China, but the fears then expressed have not been sustained by results and the outlook is regarded as distinctly more hopeful.

## HONGKONG RENTS.

### THE QUESTION OF CONTROL.

#### INTERVIEW WITH THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Hongkong Telegraph Special.)

Desirous of knowing what the Government of Hongkong is doing with regard to the rents, a representative of the Telegraph called on the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary, yesterday afternoon, to glean the Government side of the question.

He said: "There is nothing in this that requires Government interference. We do not wish to disturb trade. I can tell you in one case the Government has been negotiating with private owners and got certain rents reduced. When there is a little difficulty here or there the people want the Government to solve it. Now that normal times are coming and if we begin to interfere, what will people say? We did not step in when the war was on; when Government interference would have been justified, and if we did it now there would be no justification. The Chinese have enormous faith in property here, because it is the one safe thing. If they go and buy property in Canton it goes 'pop'. If you begin to interfere there will be distrust not only in Hongkong but in all parts of China. The Chinese in China will say, 'what we considered safe the Government is now interfering in' and capital may be lost elsewhere. The chief complaint is on behalf of the small Portuguese, the Indians and the Europeans with low salaries. That's admitted. From the point of increased rentals the average increases in Victoria, from the figures we have got, since 1914 is about 30 per cent. That is economic, whatever you go. All expenses have gone up. It is an economic rise and it is not profiteering. Thirty per cent since 1914 does not seem to be excessive. It is all economic rise due to pressure. Rice has gone up, clothes, food, wages, materials and with them rents have gone up. In Hongkong there has been a rise of 25 per cent in rents since 1914. Now, we will get down to the poorer classes of Portuguese. There is a lack of suitable houses. It seems rather impracticable to take one class of houses for the small people and tell the landlords: 'Here, you must not charge more than this rent, and not meddle with the houses of the whole community. The Government had been petitioned by the poorer classes of Portuguese and has successfully negotiated with the landlords of one terrace and got the rents reduced. General rent control is a matter that you cannot negotiate unless you have legislation. The chief point is not to shake the confidence of the people, and now that normal times are come, Government interference should be very cautiously embarked upon. We managed without it during the war. We have got to weigh both sides. Establishment charges are up and wages are up. We cannot control prices of supply if they are not in the Colony. Rice we handled and we stopped it rising. Rents are things which we could control, but, as I told you, the increases are not alarming. The figures show: Victoria 30 per cent, Mongkok 50 per cent, in Shamshuipo rents have increased rapidly. That is due to the influx of a large number of people. The whole town is so very crowded that it makes the whole question a difficult one. Then, of course, another question is that the Chinese are controlling rentals by sub-letting. All Chinese tenement houses are sub-let. They are farmed off and are let out again and finally get to Chinese who charge so much for bed space per night. It shows the difficulty you experience in getting to the bottom. You cannot legislate for one class and not legislate for the whole. It seems most difficult to discriminate. Arbitrarily we can fix that terrace rents should be 50 per cent. You say you can't legislate. You have the case of the Straits Settlements and F.M.S. where

Rent Controllers have been appointed, and complete satisfaction secured to the citizens," remarked our representative.

"The whole world is fed up with Government control. They say that Government control be relaxed."

"Things are going from bad to worse," remarked the interviewer. "If there is anything like profiteering, landlords will be building, but they are not building, except to a certain extent. The cost of building has gone up very much. If you start fixing rents it would be very difficult to relax it. If you are going to interfere with economic questions after the war is over, you have to be careful. It is a very difficult question. As I say, the Government is very sympathetic for the poorer Portuguese. As soon as we get normal times in Hongkong, rents will be cheap. If the rents are profiteering rents and not economic our land investing companies will be making big profits, but they are not. You must get a fair return on your money. If land investing companies have been suffering they would get an awful lot of money. You must allow every profitable enterprise to have scope. If you have an enterprise that has had a lot of lean years and step in, when they make a handsome profit, you stifle that enterprise. If you decrease rents you will prevent others from building. It is a difficult problem. We admit it is a hardship on people. We hope that employers will alleviate this trouble by building houses for their employees. A number of people are now living in hostels. The train from Hongkong settlement gets into Hongkong before 4 o'clock. We put out an extra train just to help the people."

"Have you received many complaints?"

"The only complaints we receive are from the poorer Portuguese, but not from the Chinese. It is a very small section of the Portuguese. The employers can do a great deal by giving them a rental allowance to alleviate the rent trouble up to such time that rents ease off by increased building."

"You do not think you can use the same machinery as that in the Straits and the Punjab and Bombay?"

"We have not the same conditions. We do not know what accommodation there was when they did it. We do not know whether rent control

## COMPANY MEETING.

### HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

An extraordinary meeting of the above Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel, to-day, at noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, approving draft new Articles, submitted to the meeting.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys, President, and Messrs. J. Scott Harrison, J. W. C. Somers, and the Hon. Mr. G. Rapp, (Directors) and Messrs. J. A. Tarrant, W. Morley, J. M. Alves, J. D. Humphreys and J. M. Wong.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen, this meeting has been convened for the purpose of adopting the new Articles of Association which have been advertised for the past fortnight as open to your inspection. All new clauses and such portions of old clauses as have been amended are underlined in red ink. The remuneration of the General Managers and Directors remains the same as under the old Articles, and the changes effected are solely with a view to bringing the Articles up to date in accordance with the request made at the last Annual General Meeting by Mr. J. M. Alves. Mr. Alves has been consulted as to these new Articles and some changes from the original draft have been made at his instance. I have no further remarks to make and therefore propose that the new Articles approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

The Chairman moved that the new Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Mr. J. M. Alves seconded, and the motion was carried.

There has been a suggestion that you take landlords and fixate that rents should be fixed, they will turn round and say: 'Hullo, why don't you tackle the shipping, dock and other companies that are making such tremendous profits?'

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was \$2.3-16d.

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Fair. Barometer: 30.25. Temperature 3 p.m.: 81. Humidity 2 p.m.: 50.

## AMERICAN SAILOR IN TROUBLE.

### ASSAULT ON A CHINESE

Norman James Gidday, an American sailor, was charged before Mr. R. E. Liddell, with unlawfully assaulting two Chinese at Praya East. Defendant denied the charge.

Complaints were evidence to the effect that at 10 p.m. yesterday, defendant came into his shop with another man, and said he wanted to buy a bowl. He then took the bowl and tried to walk away without paying. Witness asked for the money, and defendant struck him on the head with his fist. After this the witness on the forehead with his fist, causing him to fall forward. The owner of the shop stated that at about 9 p.m. the defendant and another man came into his shop, and picked up a brass bowl, and were going away. So he demanded it back, and the other man struck him on the arm. On blowing a police whistle, both men started to run away.

Inspector Kent said that the defendant was pointed out by a European who did not wish to appear in the case. They also received a telephone message of complaint.

Inspector of Police gave evidence that at 9.15 p.m. he received a telephone message of trouble at Praya East. He went down to the place and was told about the trouble. He then went into "Nagasaki Joe's" restaurant, as it is called by the American sailors. On entering he heard defendant explaining how he had smacked a Chinese with his hand.

Defendant then gave evidence himself. He said that yesterday he and another man had come of their ship. They got into a sampan, and proceeded to Singapore by rickshaws. They afterwards went down to "Nagasaki Joe's," and each had a bottle of beer. After this they went down to the Spring Garden Lane for a while, and returned again to "Nagasaki Joe's." When arrested he was explaining to the other men how he had smacked a Chinese ricksha coolie for holding on to his arm. Mr. Liddell imposed a fine of \$15, and ordered defendant to pay \$5 compensation.

## SHEEP KING'S WILL.

The bequests of Sir Samuel McLaughlin, the sheep king, who died on July 26, are \$200,000 to Sydney University, \$250,000 to Queensland University, \$250,000 to the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales and Queensland, a like sum to the widows and orphans of Australian soldiers. His estate is valued at five and three-quarter millions. The estate of George Greig, Indian Forests, is valued at \$21,000.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.



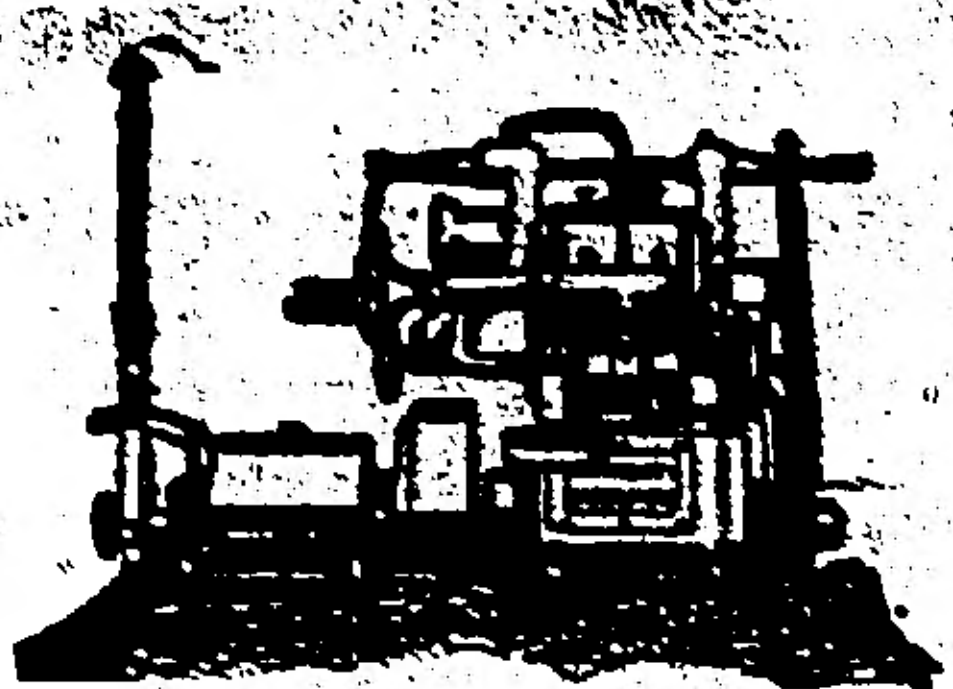
From "The Passing Show."

## NO CHECK.

"I can't give you any more, my dear. I'm overdrawn already." "Oh, you're full of checks, still left in your pocket."



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### GOVERNMENT AND DIRECT ACTION.

#### MENACE TO THE NATION.

What the effect of direct action would be not only upon the particular industries identified with the Triple Alliance, but also upon the industries and commerce of the country as a whole, was the main topic to which the Minister of Labour, Sir Robert Horne, addressed himself in the course of a special interview recently with a representative of the Observer. Democratic government—government by the majority of the people—would be abrogated if direct action were to succeed, declared the Minister. "The State must preserve itself against the forces that would bring about such dire results."

"There is about to be taken—perhaps it is already in process—said Sir Robert Horne at the outset, "a ballot of the members of the Triple Alliance upon the question of direct action. While this term is in current use, its full import is not entirely realised by the public. If an affirmative answer be given to the questions put to the members of the trade unions concerned, there would follow a cessation of work on the part of the coalminers, the railwaymen, and the transport workers of the country. No coal would be produced, no railways would operate, no ships would be discharged. The main part of the business of the country would come to a standstill so far as all those classes of operatives are concerned. The community would be held up; and unless it could do without those services for a time or find a means of performing them for itself for a period sufficiently long to bring the strikers to reason, it is clear that the country would be brought to ruin. It is also certain that in the attitude in which vast masses of the population would stand to each other, there would be grave danger of bloodshed."

"These being the inevitable results of direct action, what is the justification which is sought to be given to conduct involving such disastrous consequences? It is justified by its advocates on the ground that they are not satisfied with the present political administration of the country. I say nothing as to the subjects upon which some of the leaders of the Triple Alliance are discontented. No sane man would be tempted to regard their grievances as of more than ephemeral importance. I wish rather to call attention to the principle that underlies the theory of direct action. It is that any body of men, who have failed to convince the majority of the electors that they ought to be entrusted with the task of government are entitled to refuse to perform their duties as citizens and to enforce their decision upon the majority of the electorate."

#### MINORITY RULE.

"This, of course, means the end of Democracy," Sir Robert declared with emphasis. "Government by the people—which, of course, means government by a majority of the people—is abrogated. Any recalcitrant minority, if it be strong enough, is, according to this theory, entitled to defy the decision of the majority. Force becomes the only instrument of government, even within a peaceful community, and terrorism and blackmail become the agents of this type of force. If Prussia had never existed, the action of the extremists in the Triple Alliance so strikingly different from the tried and trusted leaders—would have been sufficient to present to us an adequate substitute for all that the world has come to detest and loath in the character and conduct of the modern Hun."

"It is, of course, obvious," Sir Robert added, "that this kind of action would be equally available to any other body of people whose views for the moment did not prevail in the councils of the nation. Doctors could combine to refuse medical attendance until their particular point of view was adopted in political circles; bakers might refuse to bake bread unless the Government carried out their wishes; and so on. And this poisonous theory might spread through the whole body politic. If the first experience of this pernicious plan did not bring about absolute ruin in its train, convulsion would follow convulsion to the final disaster."

#### DUTY OF THE STATE.

"It is plain," said Sir Robert, "that the State must preserve itself against the forces that would bring about such dire results. It can scarcely be supposed that sufficient support could be found amongst any body of citizens for

theories, only they understand what is involved. But realisation must be brought home to the minds of all, and the country must be prepared, if occasion requires, to defend itself against any such aggression.

"Communities similarly menaced have found ways of 'carrying on,' and of adapting themselves to the needs of the moment; and I have no doubt that the British people would not fail in this respect if the evil came upon them. Any Government worthy of the name would take every means at its disposal to organise the community and to make its sufferings and embarrassments as little and as light as possible."

"And to the workers themselves I would address a personal word. Any section of Labour that adopted this policy of direct action would besmirch the magnificent work which, to their undying honour and credit, they performed during the war. More than that; they would go far to wreck the very ideals of a better civilisation for which so many of their fellows fought and died on the field of battle."

"Even although one were to take a less serious view of the results of the theory of direct action than I have done," the Minister went on to say, "it is nevertheless apparent that government by strike is the most ruinous form of government to which any country could be subjected. If we take as an example the most recent instance we have experienced—namely, the Yorkshire miners' strike—we shall gain some insight into the damage such stoppages of work inflict upon the community. The results are deplorable. Already the country has lost an output of over two million tons of coal by reason of the cessation of work in the Yorkshire mines. Two hundred thousand men have drawn no wages during a period of three weeks, and when the present earnings of miners are recalled it is apparent that a very considerable sum has been lost to the strikers."

"But it is not only the injury the miners themselves and their families have suffered that ought to be considered; tens of thousands of workpeople in other industries in Yorkshire and other countries have been deprived of work through a lack of coal, and these incidentally have become a very considerable burden to the State in the matter of support for themselves and their families. Moreover, the country has lost orders, some temporarily, many permanently. At a time when every effort is required by every member of the community in producing goods in order that we may buy the prime necessities of life, a great industrial population has been rendered idle with a consequent loss, not merely to themselves, but to the whole country."

#### EXPORTS PAY FOR IMPORTS.

"I should like in this connection," Sir Robert continued, "to draw attention to the necessity of uninterrupted and persistent effort in our industries at the present time if the country is to have any hope of success and prosperity in the future. As a manufacturing rather than an agricultural country we are forced to import the greater part of our foodstuffs and raw materials from overseas. We can only obtain the commodities we require if we have something to give or sell in exchange. No foreign country is going to be so philanthropic as to supply us with goods for which we have no means of paying."

"Prior to the war the commodities we thus imported exceeded by many millions the value of

the goods which even then we were able to export in return, but we made up for the adverse balance by the services we rendered by carrying the world's goods in our ships and by the interest due to us on securities which we owned abroad. Now our ships are fewer in number and the bulk of our securities has been sold in order to pay for munitions which we required during the war. It is incumbent upon us, therefore, to export more manufactures than we ever did if we are to pay our way."

"But that is not all. We have incurred debt to the extent of over a thousand million sterling, and we have to pay the interest on that debt and finally the principal itself. We can only do this by making and exporting sufficient manufactures."

#### COAL EXPORTS AND PRICES.

"Are we succeeding in this task?" said Sir Robert interrogatively. "In plain truth we are not. The balance of imports is rising against us to an alarming degree, and our production of goods for export is of the most disappointing character. Chief amongst the articles of production in which we are deficient is coal. Its importance in this respect cannot be over-estimated. Not only has it a high value and is accordingly of so much the greater merit as a means of paying for the commodities we import, but it forms a cargo for outward-bound ships, and this enables shipowners, by the freight they earn on the outward voyage, to bring food and raw material to this country at a less cost than they would otherwise be compelled to charge. Coal, therefore, is not only as valuable as gold in the transaction of purchase; it also makes everything we have to bring overseas cheaper to the home consumer. This was one of the reasons why before the war we were enabled to obtain cheap food in this country. The less coal we export the dearer will be the food and raw material we require to import."

"These are in a way elementary economic facts," Sir Robert remarked, "but their importance and significance are too often overlooked. Before the war we exported annually between seventy and eighty million tons of coal, which at that time was valued at fifth millions sterling. To-day the value would be enormously greater, and if we still had this surplus to sell to foreign lands our position would be immensely eased. It is doubtful, however, whether we shall be able this year to export a quarter of the pre-war quantity. The returns for the week ending July 26 show a diminution of 60 per cent. in the output and even when the loss occasioned by the shortage in Yorkshire is taken into account the deficiency is still very alarming."

"Coal, however, is not the only important commodity in which a serious diminution in production has taken place. I might give several illustrations in connection with other classes of goods, all tending to confirm this point."

#### UNITY AND SUCCESS.

"But I refrain. Let me point the moral instead. The moral to be drawn from these and cognate facts is the necessity of complete concentration of effort on the part of everybody. It may be said that the nation is tired and worn by the exertions due to the war, and that it will take time to recover from the strain which was put upon the nerves of the people by the anxieties and vicissitudes of the great struggle in which we were so long engaged. But it would be wrong," was the Minister's closing words, "to

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#### GENERAL NEWS.

imagine that the palliative is to be found in slacking. Carelessness and indifference give no rest to the mind nor recuperation to the body. In my belief nothing will so restore the nation as a clear realisation that a great task lies in front of it, and that the efforts of all must be concentrated upon its performance. This is no time to create divisions among the people or to set one part of the community against another. Strife in the workshops or in the State, and strikes in our industries can only bring disaster. It is not too much to hope that after all the great experience through which we have gone together, acting with one heart and mind, we may go forward in the regeneration of the country equally united and with the same certainty of success."

**FUTURE OF EARL'S COURT.**  
The Fulham Council recently had before them a deputation which urged that a part of the Earl Court Exhibition grounds should be converted into an open space for Fulham and West Kensington. The Town Clerk of Fulham has explained to a *Daily News* representative that the matter has been referred to the Works and Highways Committee, who will report to the Council in due course. "The deputation only suggested that the Western Gardens should be acquired by the Council," he said. "Undoubtedly there is a desire in the Fulham district to have a large open space, but it is not the Council's duty to acquire it."

**A LEGLESS PRIZE SWIMMER.**  
No fewer than 23 soldiers took part in a swimming race at Brighton recently, and only to men who had lost a limb in the war. The race started from the Palace Pier, and Major-General Sir Samuel Hickson acted both as starter and as judge. The men's efforts astonished thousands of spectators. Only one entrant failed to finish the course of a third of a mile, and one competitor, who had lost both legs, was given an additional prize for completing the distance. Corporal Blyth, of the Rifle Brigade, was first.

**TEACHERS' SALARIES PROBLEM.**  
A complete agreement was reached recently as to the constitution of a Standing Joint Committee, for dealing with the question of teachers' salaries and conditions of employment, at a meeting of the Constituent Committee, as arranged by the conference of representatives of education authorities and the National Union of Teachers on July 25. The agreement provides that cases where teachers have withdrawn or given notice of withdrawal of their services shall be referred to arbitration; that the committee shall frame a provisional scale of salaries, and that all authorities shall bring their salary arrangements up to the level of the committee's scale, and that while the arbitration is in progress the committee shall operate the provisional scale. The committee will also operate the provisional scale.



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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## PRESIDENT WILSON AND SHANTUNG.

Los Angeles, Sept. 22.  
President Wilson referring to Shantung said that Bri-  
tain and France cannot honourably violate the secret  
treaties with Japan. "The only way by which the case of  
Shantung could be bettered was to go to war against Bri-  
tain, France and Japan. He asked whether those objecting  
to the Shantung settlement were ready to fight Britain,  
France and Japan in order to recover the province for  
China. He knew they were not ready. Their interest  
in China was not to assist China, but defeat the Peace  
Treaty. He concluded, amid cheers, by declaring that it  
was impossible for America now to desert her associates in  
war.

## THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, Sept. 20.  
Under a scheme submitted to the Commission of the  
Senate the French Army in the future would number in  
peace time 350,000 men, 150,000 being recruited voluntarily  
and the remainder by conscription for one year's service.  
Thus the number of conscripts enrolled every year would be  
only one third of the pre-war rate. For mobilisation the  
army would be two million strong. The Territorial Army  
would form another organization, also two million strong.  
—Havas.

## FRENCH ELECTORAL LAW.

Paris, Sept. 20.  
After a lively debate in the Chamber of Deputies a  
proposition to postpone the application of the new electoral  
law until next year was abandoned. Mr. Clemenceau has  
announced that as soon as the Peace Treaty has been voted  
the Government will fix a date for the elections under the  
new law.—Havas.

## REPATRIATING CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS.

Paris, Sept. 22.  
The Supreme Council has decided to repatriate 50,000  
Czechoslovak troops from Siberia and have discussed mea-  
sures thereon, especially the question of shipping, which  
will be furnished by the United States, France and  
Britain.

## AVIATION.

Paris, Sept. 20.  
A French aviator starts on September 23 on a 23,000  
mile flight to Australia, expecting to accomplish it in about  
thirty stages, 3,000 miles being over the sea and 4,000 miles  
over mountains.—Havas.

## ITALIAN CROWN PROPERTY.

Rome, Sept. 22.  
The Chamber adopted by 177 votes to 39 a Bill provid-  
ing the cession of Crown property for national purposes.  
The Royal Palaces handed over will be maintained as  
monuments of art.

## YUGO-SLAVS CONCENTRATING.

Rome, Sept. 22.  
A semi-official message on the movements of Yugo-  
Slav troops says a concentration of Yugo-Slav volunteer  
detachments is reported in the neighbourhood of the  
armistice line and Dalmatia.

## LENOIR'S EXECUTION COUNTERMANDED.

Paris, Sept. 20.  
The execution of Pierre Lenoir was countermanded, the  
prisoner demanding to be confronted with Caillaux with a  
view to making new revelations.—Havas.

## NOTICES.

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## NOTICES.

TOM HAYWARD.  
GREAT BATSMAN'S  
RETIREMENT.

It is heavy news that Tom  
Hayward will probably be seen  
no more in first-class cricket. For  
over twenty years he was one of  
the most familiar and popular  
figures in the game, and by fre-  
quency of the Oval especially he  
will be most keenly missed.

Although Hayward was born at  
Cambridge, he belongs to a family  
which lived for generations at  
Mitcham, and it may be of in-  
terest to recall that both his  
father and grandfather played  
in their time for Surrey.  
The famous Tom Hayward of the  
'fifties and 'sixties, who ranked  
with Carpenter and Daft as the  
best professional batsmen of the  
day, was uncle of the Surrey  
player, so it was by no means  
surprising when "Young Tom,"  
as he was called twenty years  
ago, showed most plainly that  
there was cricket in him.

He commenced his career for  
Surrey in 1893, and averaged  
18.22 for the season, and subse-  
quently he showed such improved  
form year after year that his  
figures advanced to 26.78, 29.22,  
34.67, 38.00, 42.30 and 58.82. His  
most successful campaign was  
that of 1906, when in all first-  
class matches he scored 3518  
runs and averaged 66.37.

## TWENTY-TWO SEASONS' WORK.

Between 1893 and 1914 Hay-  
ward scored over 40,000 runs in  
first-class cricket in England,  
besides paying three visits to  
Australia and one to South Africa.

But he was far more than a  
mere run-getter; he was a stylist  
in every stroke—and he had  
many. Although he was not seen  
in first-class cricket until he was  
in his twenty-third year, he is the  
only batsman to share with  
"W.G." the distinction of having  
made over a hundred centuries in  
great matches.

During his long and brilliant  
career Hayward obtained 104  
centuries in first-class cricket, 88  
of them for Surrey. Two were  
for England against Australia,  
one against South Africa, and  
seven for the Players against the  
Gentlemen.

Three times for the county he  
made two separate hundreds in a  
match, and in 1906 established a  
record for first-class cricket by  
reaching three figures four times  
in one week—144 not out and 100  
v. Nottinghamshire at Trent  
Bridge, and 143 and 125 v.  
Leicestershire at Leicester.

It is of interest to note that he  
made at least one century against  
every side Surrey met in the  
County Championship competi-  
tion, as well as against the two  
Universities, the Australians,  
South Africans, and Philadel-  
phians. Only "W.G." (54,896  
runs, average 39.55) has obtained  
more runs in first-class cricket.

## A FIRST-WICKET BATSMAN.

As one of the pair to open the  
innings, whether for England,  
the Players, or Surrey, Hayward  
was an ideal choice. During the  
ten years 1905-1914 he and Hobbs  
put up three figures for Surrey's  
first wicket as many as 40 times,  
which is easily a record for  
county cricket.

In glancing at Hayward's  
career the fact must not be  
lost sight of that he was for  
some years a very good medium-  
paced bowler. In 1897 he obtained  
as many as 114 wickets during  
the season for a fraction over 18  
runs each, and with Lees ren-  
dered excellent support to Tom  
Richardson in inter-county mat-  
ches. But of course, batting was  
his forte, and it is as one of the  
most accomplished of batsmen  
that he will go down into cricket  
history.

Tom is now in his forty-ninth  
year, and he could not, in the  
natural order of things, have ex-  
pected to continue to occupy a  
prominent place in the game  
much longer. He is, in fact, a  
veteran, and there are just now  
many young players knocking at  
the door of Surrey cricket. Verily  
the old order changeth, giving  
place unto the new.—By F. S.  
Ashley-Cooper in *Sporting Life*.

## UNCONSCIOUS OVER A MONTH.

At Woolwich recently Dennis  
Ryan and James Yates, young  
soldiers stationed at Woolwich  
Arsenal, were further remanded  
for a month on bail on a charge  
of maliciously wounding Samuel  
Miles of Ennis-road, Plumstead,  
on June 28. For over a month  
Miles was unconscious, and  
Divisional Detective-Inspector  
Brown told the magistrate the  
latest medical report was that he  
would not be fit to make a state-  
ment for some weeks, and could  
not appear in the court within  
two or three months.

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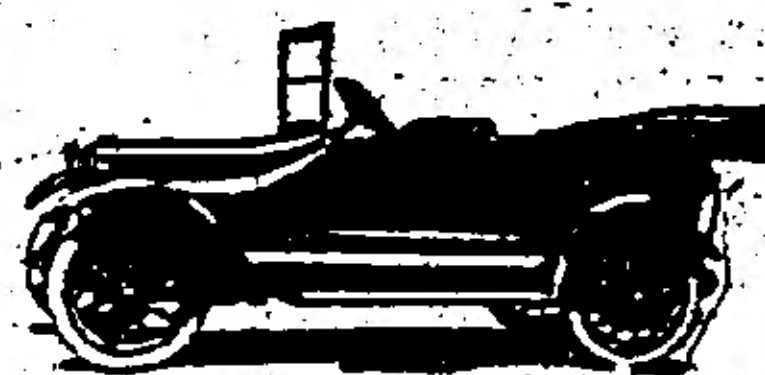
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1919.

### THE RENT QUESTION.

In the interview which we published yesterday, Mr. Henry Humphreys put forward the landlords' view in regard to the high rentals at present prevailing in the Colony. His opinions, boiled down, are that whatever increases are now being made, by his Company at any rate, are only such as will bring the standard up to pre-war times; that it does not pay at present to build new houses; that land companies are not making nearly the profits that the dock and shipping companies are; and that there is therefore no case made out for Government control of rentals. The unfortunate thing is that he confines himself, generally speaking, to the Company of which he has charge, whereas the trouble is that there has in recent years been a steady rise in rents all round, in some instances even two and three-fold. In any case, the suggestion that rates are now only being put up to the pre-war standard implies that property owners have been doing badly during the war, which is hardly the impression that the public has of the situation. Judging by the increases which are now being made, some of these property owners must have been losing instead of making money, and we wonder how they have managed to keep out of the Bankruptcy Court. But we emphatically assert that rents now are constantly being raised far above the pre-war level.

The worst of it is, of course, that most of the house-property Companies here do not merely confine themselves to the building of houses. That is a very big factor on the extent of the return which is secured. "Administration expenses" have to cover very many items, the meeting of which puts a burden on shareholders and tenants alike. There is another point. Mr. Humphreys yesterday admitted that his Company has been in the habit of purchasing land with borrowed capital and, instead of developing it, has held it, presumably with the object of waiting until it appreciates in value. What is the effect of such a policy? It means that interest on the borrowed capital has to be met, with one of two results—either the dividends of shareholders have to suffer or householders have to pay that interest by additions to their rents. In any event, it is safe to assume that eventually, when this land is built upon, the rental of the houses erected upon it will be based, amongst other things, on the sum that has been spent in interest whilst the land has lain unoccupied. Another point is that such Companies by buying up land and sitting tight, with no intention of immediate building, keep others out; in other words, they narrow down the number of convenient building sites, the while waiting until such time as the value of the land goes up. And it should be remembered in this connection that the purchasers of the land do not create its enhanced value, though they do profit by it. This kind of thing must have an effect on rentals, and to legislate against it, the Government should, without further ado, levy a special tax on all undeveloped land held for building purposes. That would be one step to the good. Much was said by Mr. Humphreys regarding the high cost of building materials here. That is a factor, admittedly. But what brings about this high cost? It was found in the Straits Settlements that there were rings of profiteering, contractors keeping up prices. May not the same conditions prevail here? That is another matter that the Government might investigate.

Whatever the reasons are—and we confess that they are many—it is a fact that rentals for household property are intolerably high in this Colony, compared with other places in the East, to say nothing of home. It is this reason which has brought us the flat system, and which compels people to share houses. It ought to be possible for everybody here to live in a self-contained, modern house at rentals of any rate one-half of what they now are. There is nothing here to prevent a landlord putting the rates to whatever figure he pleases, for there are too few houses for the people, which means that the landlord is in the position of a monopolist. Human nature being what it is, we fear the temptation to put on the screw on the slightest pretext is too great for the average property-owner to withstand. We say that after reading all that Mr. Humphreys has said on the subject.

### NOTES & COMMENTS.

#### SUPER-SENSITIVE GERMANS.

That the Allies have the Germans well in hand is proved by the fact that, in response to Entente demands, Germany has annulled the article in the new Constitution providing for union with Austria. It will be recalled that the Allies, when they insisted on the cancellation of the article, threatened that if their wishes were not met, they would occupy more of the Rhineland. The Germans characterised this as a regrettable act of violence, and then proceeded to shuffle on the point by saying that the article merely provided for possible union with Austria. However, the Entente remained firm, and Germany has toed the line like the craven coward that she is. The humour of the situation is that the Germans complain of the ironical tone of the Allied Notes on the subject, and plaintively contend that the Allies are not entitled to wound Germany's feelings! This super-sensitiveness comes well from a people who have hardly been meek and mild in their dealings with the populace of other countries during the war. We presume it is intended to show the extent of the German conversion from barbarity to refinement and civilisation. Be that as it may, the main thing is that the Germans have obeyed the orders of their conquerors. That's all that really matters, after all.

#### OPENINGS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

We learn that it has been decided to send to the East a travelling Advisory Board, under the scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Labour, for the purpose of giving advice to officers and men who are due for demobilisation, as to the facilities for training and re-settlement on their return to civil life in the United Kingdom. It is proposed that the Board shall make an extensive tour in order to advise officers and other ranks on all points regarding employment, training for civil occupations, pensions and grants made, with the object of enabling officers and men of similar educational promise to undergo approved courses of study. The proposed itinerary of the Board is expected to be notified at an early date. At any rate, it is probable that the visits will be restricted to the largest garrisons. Much good should result from this step.

#### OIL RESEARCH.

Sometime ago Renter informed us that the leading British oil companies had raised a fund for the purpose of endowing a School of Chemistry at the Cambridge University. There is no doubt that the endowment of this school by the oil industry will lead to the investigation by that centre of the scientific problems connected with this industry, which are growing in importance every day. Enormous sums are being spent in America upon research work into chemical problems, and these are being largely contributed by great industrial enterprises. The study of the intricate chemical problems on which the progress of the British oil industry depends should be pursued with at least equal efficiency in Great Britain and the Colonies, as it is only natural that the benefit of the results obtained abroad would first be derived by our foreign competitors. The shareholders of Scottish oil companies have been complaining that the endowment should have been granted to Glasgow University rather than to the University in Cambridge, thus furthering the work of Glasgow and other Scottish Universities. The educational system of the Empire undoubtedly recognises Oxford and Cambridge as the central fountain heads serving the whole Empire, but we agree that if a great central school is to be created on which the oil industry of Great Britain and the Dominions can depend to carry forward its research and render it of the utmost possible service, it should be located at a spot which as an academic centre serves the whole of the Empire and draws from it the best material from each of the Universities spread throughout the Empire.

#### HOUSES FOR £180 EACH.

At a sale of over 300 Government huts at Grimsby recently, what approximated to spacious dwelling-houses, though built of wood, were sold at the remarkably low price of £180 to £200. These dwellings contain six bedrooms, with sitting-room, kitchen, scullery, bathroom and out-houses, and are fitted with ranges, sinks and stoves.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### ON THE FAMILY ROCK ALL THEORETICAL REVOLUTIONS HAVE SPLIT.

Yesterday's health return shows five cases of gastro-enteritis (two fatal) and two fatal occurrences of enteric. All the cases were Chinese.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge, most thankfully, the receipt of \$50 toward the funds of the Society, from an anonymous donor.

A communication received today from the Military Headquarters states: "Intimation has been received from the War Office that the 2nd Battalion Wilks Regiment will be posted to Hongkong for duty, and will arrive shortly. The Telegraph published information to this effect eight days ago."

Those who have not seen "The Tiger Woman," now being screened at the Coronet Theatre, should decide without further delay to witness it. It is a really magnificent film, quite in line with the high standard set by the Coronet management. Billy and Doris Harley are also very pleasing in their songs and dances.

A Chinese woman and a man were charged to-day before Mr. R. E. Lindell with unlawful possession of 397½ tael of prepared opium, valued at about \$4,900. The woman said she would take the responsibility. Inspector Kent stated that Sergeant Cockle received information and he and some detectives went to junk No. 515V, near the seawall of Connaught Road Central. They found the opium concealed in the afterpart of the junk. They had to shift all the planks away to get it. Mr. Lindell sentenced the woman to nine months' hard labour.

We are in receipt of a copy of the syllabus of subjects for the services at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai. At the morning service (10.15 a.m.) this coming Sunday (28th inst.) the subject will be "Christianity and Chinese Religions," and at the 6 p.m. service "Does it matter what a man believes?" The Wesleyan Guild meets Wednesday evenings at 8 p.m., commencing October 1st at the Soldiers and Sailors Home. There is a prayer meeting at the same place on Saturday evenings at 8 p.m. and a Men's Social Hour on Sunday evenings at 8 p.m.

### IN HONGKONG

#### AND DIDN'T KNOW IT!

A Chinese coolie was before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning, charged with acting in a suspicious manner, at 3.30 this morning at Des Voeux Road Central.

A European Sergeant stated that he was on duty at Des Voeux Road Central, when he saw defendant walking about from place to place, looking up at all the buildings. He and a Chinese detective went up to him and asked him what was the matter. Defendant said: "I want to steal." The man was arrested and brought to the station.

Mr. Smith:—What were you walking about so early for?

Defendant (with a surprised look):—I don't know.

The Interpreter:—What were you doing this morning at Des Voeux Road Central?

Defendant:—I didn't do anything.

The Interpreter:—Were you going to steal or murder somebody?

Defendant:—No! I didn't murder anybody. When did I do it?

Mr. Smith:—How many years have you been in Hongkong?

Defendant:—Where is Hongkong? I have never been in that place.

The Interpreter:—Can't you understand what we are talking about. The place you are in is Hongkong.

Defendant:—I never knew that before.

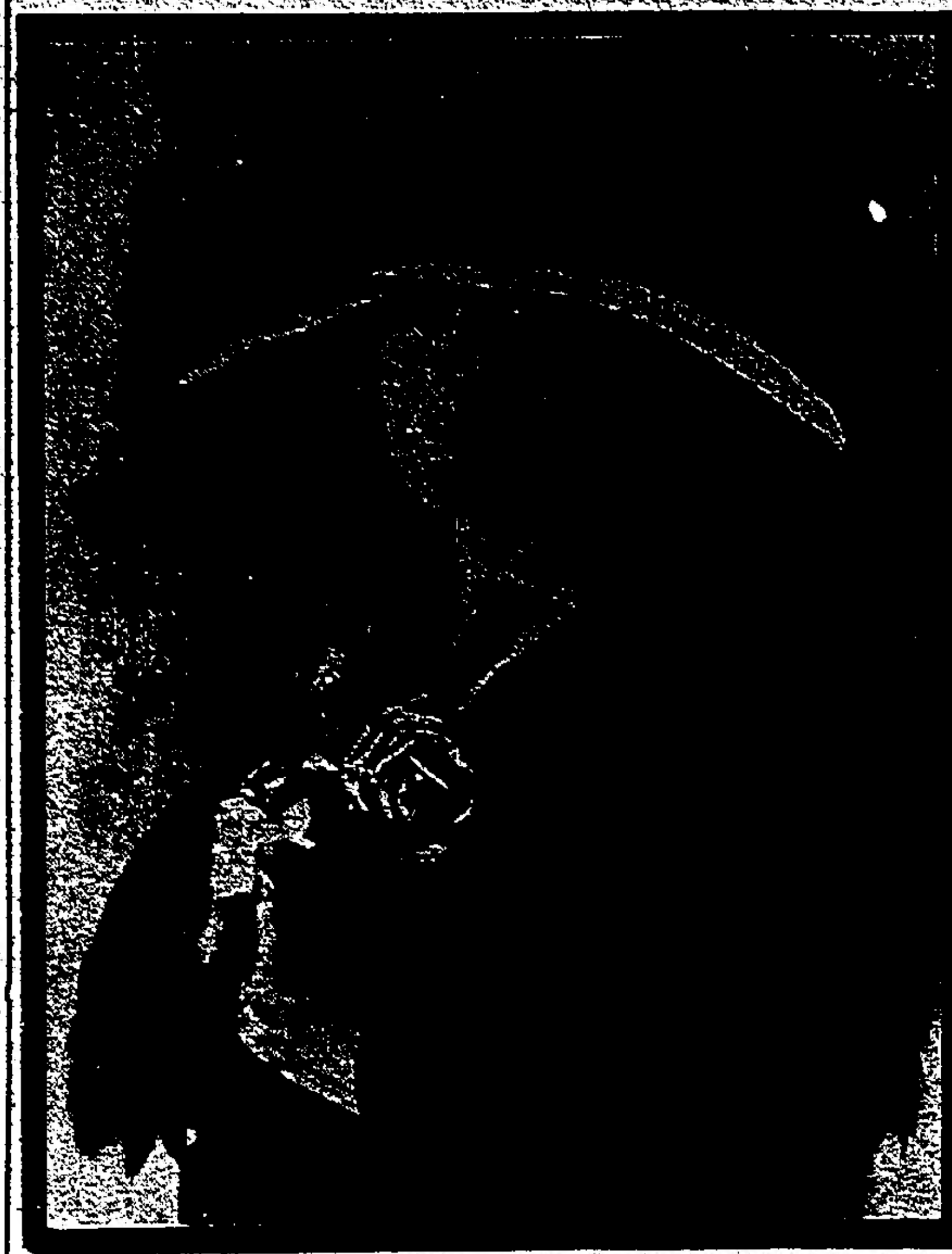
Mr. Smith:—How many years have you been in Hongkong? Five years?

Defendant:—No. Oh yes; I have been in Hongkong five years.

Inspector Boulger:—I think he is out of his senses.

Mr. Smith:—I don't know what to do with him; send him to goal for 14 days, under a special guard, and he is to be examined.

### MODERN MORES.



VELVET TO HOLD ITS OWN.

Black Velvet makes this attractive full model which is expected to be one of the leaders of the Season.

#### COLOURS OF THE COMING SEASON.

The coming dress season in Paris promises, if the manufacturers of dress materials have the power to influence taste, to be a coloured one. Many new colour combinations of daring descriptions are being prepared. One of them is to be known as carobure. It is a small check, with each check made up of several colours in diagonal lines. The effect is bright, if a little disturbing, and the material is indicated as a trimming rather than as one to use for a costume. Another material for the same use is of finely striped woollen tissue showing a variety of colours and shades cleverly and harmoniously combined and with a fine gold thread running through them. Plumella is a checked or striped material, imitating fur. It is made in all colours, but the most successful are black and white, or white and black (strawberry in French is different from strawberry in English, when it concerns a dress). Better still than plumella are duvella and natella, good imitations of fur such as beaver, and in chamois colour they have much style.

For afternoon frocks charmuse is to be used, and also another material named trousseau, which has a dull surface, a fine grain, and a richness of tone hardly to be found even in the best of charmeses. It is more than probable that, however warmly bright in colour the tailor-mades and woollens may be, silks and satins will remain sober-toned. There will be exquisite dresses in black, brown, grey, blue, but anything brighter will not succeed. Women have learned how to wear these sober tones and know how to give them style; the eye is accustomed to them, and they are more attractive than brighter colours.

#### EVENING DRESSES.

For the evening, colours again come to the fore. Magnificent brocades are being prepared as dinner dresses and ball dresses. Gold and silver allied to colour are to be used, with wonderful draperies. Indeed, the magnificence of the evening dresses is a little overpowering, and it is almost certain that before the season is over there will be a return to simpler and more subtle creations. A Paris dressmaker can work wonders with a length of white satin and a bit of fur, or black satin and a string of pearls, or silk muslin and a flower, or velvet and lace. Just when she has apparently settled on a style, one which is not quite what you like, she has an inspiration and does something so beautiful and unexpected that it outruns all previous fashions of the season and becomes the rage.

The question of colour in dress is always one of dispute. To employ it successfully, a woman needs to study dress as an art. To use it carelessly is fatal; never

to use it at all is a sign of no imagination; but it is better to be blamed for omission than commission, and the possibilities of neutral tones are wide. It is the privilege of youth to play with colour; youth passed, it is wiser, as a rule, to refrain from it, although sometimes women with grey hair and blue eyes can use blue with success, just as others with white hair and a perfect skin can put on almost any colour and not regret it. Another point about colour is when to wear it and when not. The French woman avoids it for public wear in town, as a rule, but puts it on use in the country, and in her own house or at private parties. She prefers dark colours for the winter daytime, and reserves brilliance for the evening. If she uses colour as a trimming, she uses it boldly, but does not use much of it. She knows the value of Royal blue and black, of cherry colour and blue, of emerald green and grey, and she will wear them in woollens for her tailor-mades, but never in satin or silk for walking, even in the Rue de la Paix. She may get out of her car to go into a shop, but would not dream of wearing such a dress to go shopping on foot. The women who do this in Paris are rarely French, or else do not lead fashion.

#### INFLUENCE OF PARIS ON TASTE.

The responsibilities of the buyers of Paris fashions are great, particularly those who buy to sell again. The woman who gets her clothes direct from Paris pays for her own mistakes, but the man or woman who buys for commercial purposes can corrupt or educate taste by the choice of New Paris models. If they represent a large house they hold the taste of the masses in their hands, but the women who buy only a few models for a smaller business affect a wide circle of women. There are Frenchwomen working for Londoners in London who get their models from Paris, and in their hands too lie many responsibilities at the beginning of each season. They have the power to guide public taste, or they may weakly pander to bad taste, or the lack of any taste at all, through want of aesthetic development. Paris dressmakers shun these responsibilities largely, for they are expected to give to the world the keynote of good dressing. If they give the best of their designs to the buyers, and do not encourage eccentricity, they fulfil their mission, and it lies with the saleswomen in Paris to guide to a great extent the choices of their customers.

The coming autumn and winter models should, in spite of many drawbacks, show France at her best. Fashion has had its moment of madness after the war; it should now have recovered its balance, and should set to the world an example of grace and good taste.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANEOUS.

A new, as well as a better, way for the cinema has been found in America. Realising that thousands of former service men are unwilling to return to pre-war occupations, the authorities feature different trades on the films, so that sailors and soldiers may decide what work will best suit them (says the New York Tribune). The pictures exhibit in detail the nature and requirements of the various industries for which men are wanted.

Drawing lessons in school, and examples of "pavement artists," must be held responsible for a new form of mendacity among London children, says a writer in the Daily Chronicle. In Gray's Inn Road, and at Cross, recently children, boys as well as girls, were cutting little graveyards and gardens with grass tufts or laurel leaves. Anchores and flags also were among the "pictures," and more or less appropriate mottoes and loyal sentiments were written in chalk. The total effect was not wholly displeasing.

One of the problems of holiday packing which many must have encountered, is how to dispose of a sponge which has been recently used and is consequently water-logged. It was once solved (says the Star) by the great brain of W. E. Gladstone. The question came up for discussion at breakfast in a country house. Suddenly the G.O.M. looked up from his correspondence, and remarked:—"The only proper method is to wrap the sponge in your bath-towel and stamp on it. Then put it in your sponge bag. You will find it perfectly dry."

A delightful, if baffling, personality is that of the Rev. W. Major Scott, who after ten years' ministry at the historic George Street Congregational Church, Croydon, is going to Bonnie Dundee, says a writer in the Daily Chronicle. He is a combination of mystic, man of the times, and futurist philosopher, a soul with Saint Teresa, G. B. Shaw, and H. G. Wells; equally at home in the street and the cloister, with Plato or a bull-dog. Once, after enlightening the present writer on the mine of society, he added:—"If you want to know how the world wags, ask your minister." One of his predecessors at Ward Chapel, Dr. Short, got his "D.D." by way of a Scottish joke. The two D's stood for Denying the Doctrine of Hell, at a time when and in a land where that place was as real as the Bank of Scotland.

Iconoclasts have been lifting their hammers of late against the greater Victorian idols; but it is doubtful whether even the youngest and most irreverent of them could polish a sentence so withering as the one which ends this paragraph, remarks the Morning Post. In a narrow waiting-room on the island platform at Brockenhurst there is a gallery of portraits of great men, presented in 1871 by a lady as a thank-offering for her reunion with a son in that same waiting-room, "after a long absence of four years in Ceylon." Last Monday afternoon a warrior, who seemed to have passed his last four years amid scenes less bleak than Ceylon's tale, was seen inspecting these faded photographs of Tennyson, Watts, Longfellow, Lord Justice James, Harcourt and Sir Henry Taylor. Having stared hard at the magnificently pictorial heads of hair and at the patriarchal beards of these demi-gods, he said huskily to his mate:—"Dunno who they all was; but they done the barber out of a lot of money."

A man of science, who has had much to do with its organisation for the purposes of war, gave me the other day a striking account of its progress. If that is the right word to use, says a Wayfarer in the Nation. He insisted that the advance of science was the most important of the intellectual results of the war. Other wars had produced a great crop of poets. This time it was science which had flowed forth in undreamt-of waters. In the discovery of new products alone had done enough to revolutionise industry, and especially, he it noted, to change the conditions of coal-mining and the dependent processes. The advances of science were a little laboratory, but the experiments of war had produced thousands of new methods and so exact that they employed the same methods of manufacture as the most exacting of the world's examples for grace and good taste.



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TELEPHONE 1355.HONGKONG MEN  
RETURN."THONGWA" ARRIVES  
THIS MORNING.

With the arrival of the s.s. Thongwa to-day, nearly all the men who left Hongkong in the fall of last year for active service under the Hongkong General Military Service Ordinance, have now returned. As most residents are aware, the little band of men sent from the Colony under the above-named measure had just completed their training in India when the Armistice was signed, and they were thus denied opportunity to share in the actual fighting of the war. But there can indeed be few units of His Majesty's Forces, who, with a similar length of service, have travelled so far as the men just returned—even in these days of far-removed fighting theatres.

To travel over 4,000 miles for training after joining up, was, in itself, quite a fair start, but it was easily beaten when orders were received to proceed from Kirkee, near Poona, to Salonica, for the purpose of reinforcing the Army of Occupation in the Balkans. This journey of nearly 5,000 miles was one that none who did it will forget. Travelling by cattle truck on Balkan railways in winter is hardly a luxury; yet another 1,000 miles was added to the Hongkong men's peripatations, before they were despatched to England for the purpose of being repatriated to the Far East. By sea to the foot of Italy, and by rail to the English Channel added a further 2,000 miles to the lengthening distance. The individual travelling whilst in "Blighty," can scarcely be taken count of here, but when the 10,000 miles back to Hongkong is taken into the reckoning, it will be seen that well over 22,000 miles have been covered as soldiers by the men just returned.

Doubtless many men who have served in the Great War have travelled farther, but it is to be questioned whether the Hongkong men to whom reference is being made, do not possess a record for travelling in such a limited time as thirteen months.

From time to time news has been given in the Telegraph regarding the movements and doings of the Hongkong Contingent, and there is no occasion here to make further reference. Suffice it to say, that the Colony welcomes the men back to civil life, the hope of all being that necessity will never, again demand their being sent on "sterner duties."

The men who have been serving with the Hongkong General Military Service Force arriving to-day were Messrs. Spiers, Morley, Raspley, Beck, Johnstone, and Brown. Mr. Weston made the trip as far as Singapore, where he disembarked, as he is being appointed to the Kuala Lumpur branch of the Robinson Plano Company.

There are now only three men who left with the Hongkong Contingent for active service who have not returned to the Colony.

DEATH OF  
INSPECTOR LAMONT.DIED WHILE BEING RE-  
MOVED TO HOSPITAL.

It is with extreme regret that we have to chronicle the death of Inspector Neil Lamont, of the Hongkong Police Force, which took place last night under very sad circumstances. It appears that the deceased, who was stationed at Taiipo, in charge of the Police in the New Territories, had been suffering from fever, and yesterday his condition became worse. He was consequently conveyed by motor-car to Hongkong, arriving about midnight, but just as he was transferred into the ambulance stretcher on the Hongkong side he expired. The deceased officer, who has been acting A.S.P. during the absence of Mr. Burlingham on active service, was extremely popular with all his comrades. He was a man of quiet disposition, most conscientious in his work, and his genial temperament made him beloved by all with whom he was brought into contact. His many friends suffer a heavy loss by his death, at the age of 48 years.

The late Inspector Lamont was a native of Gairloch, Ross-shire, where his father was a schoolmaster. One of his brothers is a Professor in one of the Scottish Academies. Deceased, who was unmarried, was formerly in the Army, having served for seven years in India with the Seaforth Highlanders. He was there at the time of the Chitral Expedition, in which his regiment took part, but he himself was stricken with enteric and did not actually participate in the operations. After returning home from India, he joined the Hongkong Police, coming here as a constable in 1897. He was promoted Sergeant in 1900, Second Class Inspector in 1914, and First Class Inspector in January of last year. Since 1916, he had been in charge of the New Territories Police, being stationed at Taiipo. He was not a great follower of sport, though in his younger days he showed considerable prowess at throwing the shot, whilst he was also a good rifleman and a crack shot with the revolver.

The funeral takes place this evening at Happy Valley. They are Messrs. J. Rodger (who is due here on the Khiva), A. H. Crew and V.C. Labrum, the two latter still being on holiday at Home.

Mr. Mycock, of Queen's College, accompanied by his wife, also returned by the Thongwa, as also did Mr. C. Raiton, both these having been on active service. Also on board were a number of returning police, as well as about twenty recruits for the Force, a number of new Naval Yard employees, and Major Hickling and Captain Oliver, of the R.G.A.

The s.s. Khiva, by which H. E. Sir Reginald Stubbs is coming to Hongkong, left Home two days before the Thongwa, calling at Marseilles and Malta. The Thongwa passed her at Port Said.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE VOICE OF DESTINY  
TO-NIGHT.

Concerning "Baby" Marie Osborne, she whom the movie fans have always thought of under the name she made her debut, "Little Mary Sunshine," some may believe her art is fashioned for light comedy, happy plays, and nothing else. They will be surprised, happily so, to see their little favourite handling a strong emotional role in "The Voice of Destiny," with all the finesse and screen art one would expect of an adult star.

"The Voice of Destiny" is a stirring mystery play. There is a murder and a futile search for the assassin. Suspicion falls upon Baby Marie's father, and it is only by her own efforts that the guilt is fastened upon the guilty man. "The Voice of Destiny" comes to the Victoria Theatre for three days starting to-night.

## ORGAN RECITAL.

There was quite a fair congregation at St. John's Cathedral last evening, when Mr. J. W. White gave a most enjoyable organ recital. The programme was admirably varied, and Mr. White played better than we have ever heard him before. The tone poem, "Yasnaya Polyana," was interpreted in masterly style, whilst Wolstenholme's Allegretto in E. Flat was most sympathetically rendered. The other numbers were also very creditably played, Mr. White having plenty of opportunity to display the capacities of the organ. Mr. A. E. Paine was the soloist. He sang "How many hired servants," from "The Prodigal Son," and "My hope is in the Everlasting," from "The Daughter of Jairus." In both efforts he used his sweet and sympathetic tenor voice to full advantage, singing throughout with admirable restraint and perfect enunciation. The next recital is to take place on October 28.

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## LAWN BOWLS.

SHANGHAI PLAYERS DUE  
HERE SHORTLY.

It is now certain that an Inter-  
port Lawn Bowls contest between  
Hongkong and Shanghai will  
take place here very shortly,  
news having been received by  
cable from the Northern port yes-  
terday that six Shanghai bowlers  
are leaving by the Shantung,  
which is due here in about nine  
days' time.

A meeting of the Hongkong  
Lawn Bowls Association is to be  
held at the Police Recreation  
Club on Friday evening for the  
purpose of completing the ar-  
rangements.

It will be recalled that just a  
year ago, "the Big Four" com-  
prising Messrs. Bond, Russell,  
Gerrard and Harvey, went to  
Shanghai and played in a tri-  
angular contest with Shanghai  
and Hankow. The result on that  
occasion was a win for Shanghai,  
with Hongkong second and  
Hankow third.

Great interest is being mani-  
fested in this coming contest, and  
Hongkong will make every effort  
to come out on top.

HECKLER WHO SERVED THE  
GOVERNMENT.

## PAID FOR INFORMATION.

During the course of the debate  
on the third reading of the Con-  
solidated Fund Bill in the House  
of Commons recently, Mr. J. H.  
Thomas asked whether the  
Government were going to pro-  
secute the men who were receiv-  
ing Bolshevik gold to stir up  
industrial unrest in this country.  
Mr. Bonar Law said he would  
gladly give what information he  
could, but everybody knew how  
difficult it was to get evidence  
which would justify prosecution  
in a court of law. A great deal  
of literature was being circulated  
of a most pernicious kind, and if  
the Government could get clear  
proof that it was of a treasonable  
kind they would take action.

Mr. Thomas asked for infor-  
mation with regard to a man  
named Watson, Watson during  
the last three years of the war  
persistently followed him (Mr.  
Thomas) about, interrupted his  
meetings, and did everything  
possible to encourage strikes.  
Imagine his surprise when he  
heard from the Government bench  
last week that this man, who was

now in gaol, was, through the  
period he was creating this  
agitation, being subsidised by the  
Government. That was the kind  
of thing which was causing  
trouble at present.

The Home Secretary (Mr.  
Shortt) replied that Watson gave  
a certain amount of definite in-  
formation. He was not regularly  
in the pay of the Government.  
He volunteered certain infor-  
mation, and when that information  
was found to be correct and was  
acted upon he was paid for it, but  
not otherwise. He was not paid  
to follow people about. He gave  
certain information, but not about  
Mr. Thomas or anyone connected  
with him, but in regard to people  
against whom proceedings could  
be taken.

Mr. Thomas condemned the  
action of the Government in pay-  
ing persons who were causing  
mischievous mischief, and who were acting as  
spies and pretending all the time  
to the workers that they were  
stirring up strife.  
The Home Secretary said he did  
not know what Mr. Thomas was  
trying to get at, but if he would put  
down a question he would give  
him all the information he could.  
Mr. Thomas said he would do  
that.

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DILWARA	7th Oct.	due Bombay about 25th Oct.	
FOR CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.			
ITOLA	28th Sept. 1 p.m.	due Calcutta about 21st Oct.	
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15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.  
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.  
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"  
Nov. 1st, 1919. Oct. 11th, 1919. Nov. 22nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE  
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

# "ELLERMAN" LINE.

## (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing  
LONDON & ANTWERP  
For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.  
Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 10. Apr. 1917.  
**THE BANK LINE, LTD.,**  
General Agents.

# AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.  
ESTABLISHED—1841.  
HEAD OFFICE—35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.  
LONDON OFFICES—34, QUEEN STREET, E. C.  
6, Haymarket, S. W.  
11, Elbury Street, S. W.  
Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.  
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.  
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.  
American Business a Specialty.

# SHIPPING NEWS

THE ALLOCATION OF GERMAN SHIPS  
The House of Commons recently asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller whether it was proposed to restrict the further sale of undamaged British merchant ships to foreign buyers for a period, in view of the grave shortage of tonnage. Col. Wilson said the sale of undamaged British merchant ships to foreign purchasers was not permitted except in cases in which, in the judgment of the Shipping Controller, no prejudice to national interests was involved. Replying to a supplementary question, Col. Wilson said 105 standard ships had been sold and five others. Each application for the purchase of ships by a foreigner was considered on its merits by the Shipping Controller.

COST OF LARGE ATLANTIC LINERS.  
The one main item which was lacking in the details, cabled from Washington recently of the projected great American liners was that of the estimated cost. It is generally understood that the Titanic, which was lost on her maiden trip in 1913, cost well over £1,000,000 to build, but that the price to-day would be something like double this sum. The proposed American ships would be very much larger. Hitherto it has been assumed that the great cost would be a deterrent to the laying down of gigantic ships, at any rate at present, and that reliance would be placed on moderate-sized vessels which have certain strong points in their favour. But if immense ships are to be built on the other side of the Atlantic, it is not unlikely that, in the interest of ordinary business competition, further ships of the class will be laid down in this country. The Lusitania and Britannic, victims of the enemy's fighting methods at sea, were heavy losses to the Atlantic service.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE UNIFORM.  
The Standing Committee in the House of Commons recently dealt with the British Mercantile Marine Uniform Bill, which prescribes penalties against the improper use of the uniform which was authorised to be worn by the Mercantile Marine last year. Commander Kenworthy moved to omit part of clause one so as to prohibit the use of the uniform on the stage. He said the uniform was granted to the Mercantile Marine as a reward for their magnificent services in the war, and it seemed right and proper that the uniform should not be used in music hall sketches, etc., it would bring the uniform into disrepute, and he thought it would be quite possible for actors to wear uniforms which would be nautical without being a replica of the actual uniform. Mr. Bridgman, for the Board of Trade, said the cause was the same as in the Military Uniforms Act, 1894, and it seemed to him it would be ridiculous to make a distinction in this case. If anything the wearing of uniforms on the stage had brought the service greater honour than before, and to suggest it was derogatory to the Mercantile Marine was absurd. Major Glynn supported the amendment, and Mr. Bridgman asked: Have you ever seen H.M.S. Pinafore? Major Glynn—Yes, but the uniforms are not exact copies. The wearing of uniforms in questionable plays might be derogatory, Mr. Bridgman said that when the Navy and Army asked for the law to be altered it would be time to alter it for Mercantile Marine. The amendment was withdrawn. Commander Kenworthy asked for the deletion of a sub-section to an officer or man being improperly dressed but, Col. Leslie Wilson said naval pickets could not touch the Mercantile Marine. Action could only be taken through the port authority. The amendment was withdrawn, and the bill passed for third reading without amendment.

# SHIPPING

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION  
SWATOW & SHANGHAI  
SHANGHAI & STINGTAO  
WWEI, CHEFOO & TTSIN Kuei-chow  
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming  
SHANGHAI  
SAILINGS  
35th Sept. at 3 p.m.  
25th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
28th Sept. at 3 p.m.  
30th Sept. at 3 p.m.  
2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.  
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong Sept. 24, 1919.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.  
Steamer From Expected on or about Will leave on or about  
Tjilatjap Japan 28th Sept. 30th Sept. Java  
Tjilatjap Shanghai 28th Sept. 1st Oct. Java  
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.  
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
York Building.  
Telephone No. 1574.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.  
Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 days).  
Steamships. Captain Leaving.  
Hainan J. W. Evans F.R.L. 26th Sept. at 1 p.m.  
Haitan A. H. Stewart TUES. 30th Sept. at 1 p.m.  
Quinnebaug Medina F.R.L. 3rd Oct. at 1 p.m.  
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to  
Douglas LaPrak & Co.,  
General Managers.

# INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).  
For Steamship On  
TTSIN via Wwei & C'foo Cheongshing Fri. 26th Sept. at d'light  
MANILA Yuensang Fri. 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI Kwongsang Wed. 1st Oct. at d'light  
MANILA Loongsang Fri. 3rd Oct. at d'light  
STRAITS & Calcutta Chaksang Tues. 7th Oct. at 3 p.m.  
Wwei, C'foo & N'chwang Loongsang Wed. 8th Oct. at d'light  
KOE Yalsing Thurs. 9th Oct. at d'light  
STRAITS & Calcutta Laisang Tues. 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.  
ALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organised and steamer sailing to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.  
Sailing from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.  
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.  
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Tientsin. Steamers on this line are fitted with electric light, passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Shanghai and Tientsin. The line also carries Chinese bills of lading to all Northern and Southern Ports.  
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation.  
HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.  
BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer, landing up to 400 tons of cargo for passengers.  
CORPS taken on through Bills of Lading for Korea, Japan, Amoy, Tientsin, and other ports.  
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service to run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waihai and Chiao.  
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.  
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.  
For Freight or passage, apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

# THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
Steamer For Date of arrival Date of departure  
"ST. ALBANS" Melbourne, via Queenland, Port 7th Oct. Early Nov.  
The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.  
A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each steamer.  
For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
General Agents.







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE VICTORIA.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS  
COMMENCING TO-MORROW

## "THE PRIZE PACKETS"

IN ENTIRELY NEW SONGS,  
DUETS, DANCES, ETC. TO-  
GETHER WITH A FINE  
PICTURE PROGRAMME.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## NOTICE.

We have acquired the business hitherto carried on by Messrs. W.R. Loxley & Co., at Hongkong, Canton and London and shall continue to trade under the same firm name and style.

The business having been taken over as a going concern on the 1st April, 1919 - the proper liabilities of the firm as on that date and those contracted since in carrying on the business are assumed by ourselves.

John Archibald Russell,  
Donald Oscar Russell,  
Robert Cecil Russell.  
Hongkong, 24th September, 1919.

## NOTICE

Our interest and responsibility in the business hitherto carried on by us under the name and style of W. R. Loxley & Co. at Hongkong, Canton and London, Merchants, ceased on 1st April 1919.

The said business as from that date has been acquired by J.A. Russell & Co., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S. who have assumed all responsibility for the liabilities of the firm as existing on that date and properly contracted during the period from that date to the present date.

John Montgomery Beattie,  
Andrew Beattie,  
Matthew Poole Beattie.  
Hongkong, 24th September, 1919.

## DANCING.

DANCING.—Advertiser is prepared to teach latest dancing for \$15 per month at twice a week for one hour. Apply Box 253 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## LOST.

LOST.—One pointer bitch, liver and white, in Kowloon. Finder rewarded. Apply Box 253 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## NOTICE.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

The University of Hongkong invites immediate applications for the posts of part-time lecturers in the following subjects: Applied Mechanics (Lectures and Laboratory), Geometrical Drawing, Strength of Materials, Iron and Steel Machines, Structures and Drawing Office Work (Machines & Structures). Duties will commence on Sept. 29th 1919.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering.

## NOTICE.

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS.  
Report and Accounts 1918-1919  
Election of Officers 1919-1920  
General.

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.  
F. D. C. WOLFE,  
C. S. P.  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1919.

## NOTICE.

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st, to the 6th, prox. both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be had at the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 7th October, 1919.

By Order of the Board,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1919.

## NOTICE.

## THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.  
The Ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on Tuesday the 30th September, 1919 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of accounts to 31st May, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd September to 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.  
GORDON & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1919.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA LIGHT &amp; POWER CO., (1918) LTD.

Notice is hereby given to shareholders of the above named Company that the Transfer Books will be closed from Tuesday the 23rd September 1919, until Tuesday the 30th September 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1919.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN'S SEASON 1919-1920.

A meeting of members interested in the above will be held in the Jockey Club Rooms, Hongkong Club Annex, on Friday, 26th September at 5 p.m.

By Order,  
C. W. GEGG,  
Acting Clerk of the Course.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

It is hereby notified for the information of those whom it may concern, that, from this date, all dealings in the shares of the Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. London, will be in "registered" or "bearer" scrip at sellers option.

For the Committee of the Hongkong Stock Exchange  
W. LOGAN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1919.

## NOTICE.

## THE DAIRY FARM ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
The Twenty-third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday 11th day of October 1919 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 11th October 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
M. MANUK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1919.

## NOTICE.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Noon on Saturday the 27th inst. 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 30th September 1919

commencing at 11 a.m. at the Kauling Sze Yau Kai-fong Ferry Co., Ltd. Wharf, Mongkok

The Steam Launch "Sze Yau"

Length 60'8".  
Breadth 12'0".  
Depth 5'3".  
Tonnage Gross 25.85  
Tonnage Net 17.67  
Terms: Cash on delivery.  
Geo. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Old Bank Branch: Pao-fong Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME.  
Attention is drawn to all things. This applies to your own future. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by  
OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT  
WITH US.  
\$1 to start.  
SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

## SUNSHINEPEOPLE'S VOICE.

## PEEP INTO THE NEW ARCADIA.

A Weekly Dispatch correspondent writes from Plymouth as follows:—Arcadia is the name which will probably be applied, in days to come, to the Devonshire children's colony of the Brotherhood of Faithists, which gained publicity recently following a technical prosecution for non-registration, when it was stated that children up to the age of 15 years were allowed to run about stark naked.

"Arcadia" lies amid the sprawling hills of Devonshire, some six or seven miles from Plymouth, in the very sparsely populated village of Egg Buckland. From the hills four miles away you get a glimpse of the sylvan spot where the colony is situated. Once you descend the long, winding, and hilly road you lose sight of the spot, until you come upon a gateway marked "Rock." Passing through the gate, there is a long carriage drive and a two minutes' walk brings you out to a large house, the doors of which remain open night and day.

There was not a soul to be seen, but the strains of music and the sound of children's voices came from one of the inner rooms. In this particular room, where I was at once invited, seven little bare-legged children sang an old popular song.

Mr. John Arthur Pratt, the president, was fully dressed, as were two other male adults, while one male adult wore a shirt and shorts and sandals only. Miss Muriel Boyle, who attends the children, was loosely gowned and wore no stockings. Two other adult women, with hair streaming down their backs, were similarly clad.

## COMMUNITIES ELSEWHERE.

I found the two principals willing to answer any question as we sat talking in a room which has been fitted up simply as the church house. We are known as the Brotherhood of Faithists. The real name is the Brotherhood of the Kosmos Dawn," said Mr. Pratt. "We follow the teachings of the Bible known as Aatsepe, a Kosmos Bible, written some 36 years ago, and which came to this country from America."

"We have communities at Balham, Brixton, Croydon, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. From several of these communities a number of us have come out. We saw in the last book of Aatsepe a vision of a higher and better life than the ordinary life people are living in the outside world. We believe the time has come when the light of Kosmos has dawned upon the world, and to bring about a better state of society is our dream. We do not think it is any use trying to reform adult men and women, but to start on child life.

"A number of us have given up all we possess in life, and have pooled our resources. We have purchased this house and estate of seven acres with its beautiful surroundings for £2,000, and we are now getting the estate ready for orphans or castoff children, irrespective of colour or caste.

AN EXPLANATION.  
"They must be healthy children," observed Miss Boyle, continuing the story, "for this is the beginning of a new race—the Kosmos race."

"There is a certain number of the Brotherhood who have not yet received the call here, but they are desirous of their own children being brought under the influence of the home, so they have sent them down. Those are the children you see here today."

"We never dreamed it was necessary to register them. The authorities dropped on us and painted a very black and ugly picture to the court of certain carryings on of the children, who were running about in a nude state. The fact of the matter is that on an excessively hot day the children, after having had their usual cold plunge, in the absence of an adult, did actually run about the lawn naked. They were just scampering about as children will."

"Mind you, it is perfectly true, and it is part of our religion, that after the daily cold plunge the children are allowed to have a sun bath, because we believe the rays of the sun playing upon the naked body have a good effect, and help the children's physical training. There is no more harm in a child taking a sun bath in private grounds than on the seashore."

"We believe a healthy mind must be in a healthy body, and daily bathing followed by the sun bath, helps in both directions. This is strictly a religious movement, combating the physical with the spiritual, with a view to the unfoldment of the child."

The colony, mind you, is not in existence yet. We shall not be ready until the beginning of next year, when we hope the estate will be more fully developed.

In reply to a question as to how the colony maintained itself, Miss Boyle said: "We do nothing except by the guidance of Jehovah, our Heavenly Father. Our Father is so strong that we believe He will provide both the children and the wherewithal to keep them. We many find the orphans or castoff children by reading the newspapers, and, of course, the members of our communities in the outside world will also find the children."

"As for money, we trust in Jehovah. When the time comes we shall start just as the spirit moves us. We believe that Jehovah will guide us, lead us, and supply our needs. We have already reason to believe that Faith is a creative force."

## WORK AS WELL AS FAITH.

"Of course, we shall have to combine faith with work. The land is being cultivated as quickly as possible, and with the exception of a few things, such as nuts, we hope to be able to satisfy our requirements with regard to food."

"We do not believe in taking the life of anything or eating of anything that breathes the breath of life. We are strictly vegetarians, abstaining from alcohol, tobacco; even milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, and such like drinks will be avoided."

"It may seem a wild sort of dream," Miss Boyle observed, noticing my doubting expression. Then, in answer to further questions about the children, she explained that they would receive the ordinary school education, "and perhaps a lot more," she added. "They will be taught craftsmanship as well as art, and they will be fitted for the outside world just like other children."

"At the age of sixteen or seventeen they will be allowed to go their own way. They can either found new colonies, swarming out just as do the bees, or go out into the world alone. Of course, in America large colonies are already in existence, and the colonies in this country will perhaps serve as a sort of feeding ground. We do not want to turn out a lot of freaks, neither do we wish to appear peculiar in any way."

The colony will be open for anyone to inspect. The door will always be open.

"And the children will always be allowed to take their sun baths naked. Until, of course, they reach a certain age."

"We believe that angelic beings are continually in touch with this world, and influencing us in both directions, good and evil, but the Creator being all goodness is continually drawing men and women higher and higher in the scale of evolution."

A HAPPY FAMILY.  
These men, women and children, who speak of each other as brother or sister seem to be a happy family indeed, with not a care in the world."

While the hot summer sun is beating down upon them, the children dance and frolic in the spacious grounds, plentifully covered with fruit trees. They take their cold plunge in one of the court yards at midday and lie in the sun till their bodies are dry. Then thinly clad, they attend their lessons, and then there is more play.

The adults, with the exception of four or five guests, members of the communities from different parts, spending a quiet holiday in an ideal spot. They live, for the time being, on an occasional egg, but the majority of their dishes are vegetarian."

At night time they drag out their beds on to the lawn and dream away the dark hours beneath a starry Devonshire sky, and wake up in the morning to the sound of the steamers' sirens, which whistle their shrill notes over the distant hills.

## FEW "MISSING" ALIVE.

Captain Guest informed Mr. R. McNeill in the House of Commons recently that the military mission in Berlin, which was ascertaining the fate of missing British soldiers, had reported that a few names, which the British had recorded as missing, had been discovered as dead in the German records. There were few cases of men who were prisoners in Germany whose names were not known to the War Office. Lists of the missing were to be sent to military authorities in Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey for comparison, but it was stated that there was no possibility of there being any untraced prisoners who were still alive.

## NOTICE.

## MERCURY GARAGE CO.

## MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE.

TELEPHONE 977.

## BOLSHEVİK PROPAGANDA.

## SCOTLAND YARD'S TASK.

Further details were furnished by Scotland Yard recently of the mission of the Bolshevik emissary of Norwegian nationality who, according to his own confession, conveyed into this country about £6,000 to finance revolutionary propaganda in England. A high official stated that there had been a certain amount of ridicule poured on the story, but the answer to that was the confession, which could be produced at the right moment. The official added:

"This messenger was almost a boy. He was obviously only a messenger acting as a courier. He had with him the addresses of several people suspected of German espionage during the war but living abroad. He also gave a number of names of people known to us to be revolutionaries in this country, but not the names of any prominent Labour leaders, or, in fact, any responsible persons. He came from a part of Norway where there are huge factories for the production of nitrates from the air, which is a well-known Bolshevik centre."

A Press representative was shown the photograph of a Russian woman, a notorious Bolshevik, who is the head courier for carrying propaganda between different Bolshevik centres in Berlin, Stockholm, Berlin, and Russia, the idea being to make the movement international in character. She is known to be in touch with Lenin and Trotsky. In regard to this the Scotland Yard official stated:

You will see that her face is her fortune as far as propaganda concerned. She has not yet been to this country, thank goodness. The Bolshevik revolutionaries are carrying on their propaganda by messengers who go backwards and forwards. They do not send it through the post for obvious reasons. We are up against this difficulty—that there is a great cry about delays and difficulties at the ports strangling trade. There is, some truth in it. We have, of course, knowledge of certain people coming in, and we dig them out. What is to be done, however, when an individual comes along who is apparently reputable journalist and produces letters to show he is the correspondent of a newspaper. It is very easy to carry notes and foreign money concealed in clothing or boots. Generally the information comes after the material has been brought in, and we recover it afterwards in the form of leaflets or some other medium.

"Propaganda has been smuggled into the country in that way. We also get information about people who get into the country and out again as stowaways. The only alternative would be to put on a stringent examination at the ports, as we did in war time, which would practically restrict travelling and ruin English trade. You cannot at this juncture put on a very much tighter check without doing damage to the interests of this country. The other day we got information that a certain number of people had come in from Holland. They were in collusion with the crew, who were to get £5 in each case. We managed to trace about eleven of them who were in the East end of London and they were arrested and deported. I do not think they were Bolsheviks. They were fellows connected with a Jewish organisation in Holland who probably knew they could not get passports. That only shows, however, the loophole that exists. We know that revolutionaries in Russia and Hungary have been trying to get people into England."

Asked whether the situation was well in hand from an official point of view, the official said: "The people who are the main threat to the British Empire are the Bolsheviks. They are the only ones who are still alive."

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Hat Hong came from Swatow to-day with 400 tons of produce.

The Lok Sang had a cargo of 1,643 tons of coal from Hongkong. She belongs to the Indo-China fleet.

Two thousand tons of salt were consigned to this port to-day by the Paoing.

The Kashing had 2,500 tons of general cargo on board from Newchang.

The Daioku Maru, from Keelung, came in with 1,615 tons of coal, the Tamon Maru with 1,925 tons of coal and the Toyo Maru with 1,235 tons of the same commodity.

From Chefoo and Weihaiwei, the Tsing Lee brought 1,300 tons of general merchandise.

tion in hand are the British public who always decide 'right' when they know the facts. No public authority can act without the support of the public."

## BRITISH SERGEANT'S STORY.

Sergeant Price, Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry), who has just returned to this country after being a prisoner of war in Russia, relates how, at the beginning of May last, he was taken with two fellow-prisoners, who were privates, to the Foreign Office of Hotel Metropole in Moscow, and conducted to a Jew there named Levine. Sergeant Price, who was confined with some British officers, was asked if any proposals had been made to him to accept his freedom and abandon his officers. He replied that he had no intention of doing so. Levine then showed him a pile of propaganda leaflets and pamphlets, amongst which he particularly noticed one written by a well-known British journalist.

Levine went on to explain to Sergeant Price that the authorities were prepared to send him to their school of propaganda, where he would receive twenty-five roubles a day and his food. The idea was that recruits for this school should be obtained amongst British prisoners of war, and that they should learn the work and be paid whilst doing so, and then come to England for propaganda purposes, but without pay, because, as Levine said, "You will make money in England, and will be thought something of." From the way Levine spoke, the sergeant gathered that he really thought that there was a revolution in England. He questioned him a little more closely, and this impression was confirmed.

Sergeant Price, however, remained obdurate, and refused to consider Levine's suggestions. Questioned as to his two companions, Price said that they would do what he did. Finally Levine gave them up and dismissed them, providing them with a pile of his propaganda literature. There was a good deal of somewhat acrimonious discussion before the interview concluded, and Levine was very annoyed that Price and the others refused to abandon their officers. On their way out of the building Price saw and recognised a British soldier from the Archangel front. He was carrying papers in his hand, and appeared to be employed in some clerical capacity.

The Glasgow police have information, in their possession regarding the spreading of Bolshevik propaganda in this country, and have knowledge of the body of persons engaged in propaganda. As all the members are well known to the authorities, whenever occasion arises action can be quickly taken. The Bolshevik programme has been submitted at meetings of workers throughout industrial Scotland, which the police know about. Small quantities of leaflets and pamphlets have been found in Glasgow.







## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## BOLSHEVKS AND PEACE.

London, Sept. 22.  
Reuter learns that the Bolshevik delegation has proposed peace to the Ukrainians on the basis of the independence of Ukraine on condition of the latter's neutrality in the struggle against Denikin and Kolchak. The delegation declared that the Moscow Government had decided to conclude peace with all national governments in order to crush the counter-revolution.

Copenhagen, Sept. 22.

The Lettish Information Bureau says the armistice conditions to be presented to Soviet Russia by three Baltic States include the regulation of the frontier on an ethnographic basis, the creation of a neutral zone wherein a neutral power will maintain order, the surrender of the Bolshevik fleet to a neutral power. An Estonian communiqué reports fierce fighting in the direction of Pskoff. Many enemy attacks on trenches were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Estonian delegation says the Bolsheviks expressed readiness to resume the negotiations at any time. The impression of the Estonians was that the Bolsheviks are longing for peace.

## ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

Copenhagen, Sept. 22.

A message from Vienna says the Foreign Office has authorised the publication of official documents bearing on the origin of the war. They show that the Potsdam War Council of July, 1914 was really held. The documents include two unpublished cipher telegrams dated July 8 wherein the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin informed Berchtold of the result of an audience with the Kaiser and conversations with Bethmann Holwegg on the subject of the Austrian memorandum regarding Serbia. The Ambassador says the Kaiser empowered him to inform the Emperor Francis Joseph that he could count on the full support of Germany in any action against Serbia. It was the Kaiser's opinion that action should not be delayed as Russia was unready. The Kaiser added they would regret it if the present favourable moment were not seized. Bethmann Holwegg told the Ambassador that Austria could reckon on the support of her ally and friend Germany. The Ambassador says he assured himself in further conversation that Bethmann Holwegg, like the Kaiser, regarded immediate action against Serbia as the best and most radical solution of Austria's difficulties in the Balkans. These telegrams were discussed at the Austro-Hungarian Ministerial Council in Vienna on July 7, whereas all agreed that war was inevitable, Tisza alone striving to prevent it.

## THE PREVENTION OF DUMPING.

Cologne, Sept. 22.

Mr. Knott, President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Germany, who interviewed Herr Erzberger, Finance Minister and Herr Schmidt, Minister of Economics, with regard to a proposal to establish a clearing house in Berlin to control all exports from Germany to the British Empire and imports from Britain to Germany, states that the German Government has consented in principle to a British official controlling the licence department of the Ministry of Economics. Any unlicensed exports to Britain or imports from Britain are to be confiscated. This is to prevent the dumping of German goods in Britain. Germany, however, at present is unable to dump as stocks of manufactures in Germany are very small. Mr. Knott said the idea was that German manufacturers should make offers to some central British organisation through the Berlin clearing house and only such offers as were accepted would be allowed to leave Germany. Therefore the supply would only meet the demand and the idea of British control of the clearing house would be to see that exports did not exceed imports.

## IRON-WORKERS STRIKE.

London, Sept. 22.

The strike of fifty thousand iron-workers, if it lasts even for a few days, will affect several important allied trades, especially engineering and shipbuilding. It is alleged that the iron-workers by striking have broken the agreement between the engineering employers and fifty-one engineering and iron-workers Trade Unions, under which it was agreed that changes in wages in these trades should be dealt with nationally. Other Trade Unions have observed the agreement loyally. The iron-workers maintain that they have acted constitutionally by giving three weeks' notice to terminate the agreement. On the other hand employers and others maintain that the agreement could not be constitutionally terminated in this manner. Several responsible labourites, including Mr. Henderson, opposed the strike and it is stated many of the rank and file are lukewarm or hostile.

## THE EGYPTIAN RIOTS.

London, Sept. 22.

It is officially stated that the Commission of Inquiry into the recent riots in Egypt and the future Government of Egypt consists of Lord Milner, chairman, Sir Rennell Rodd, General Sir John Maxwell, Sir Owen Thomas and Messrs. J. A. Sponder, Editor of the "Westminster Gazette" and Hurst, legal adviser to the Foreign Office.

## AMMUNITION PLANT PURCHASED.

Paris, Sept. 20.

The Crenot Company of France has purchased the great Skoda ammunition plant.—Havas.

## BELGIAN ROYALTIES TO VISIT AMERICA.

Brussels, Sept. 22.

The King and Queen of Belgium and Prince Leopold have left Brussels for Ostend where they embark on the George Washington for the United States.

## THE TEXAS FLOODS.

New York, Sept. 22.

A message from Corpus Christi, Texas, says there are now nearly 400 fatalities from the recent floods. It is feared 800 have perished.

## AMERICAN STEEL-WORKERS TO STRIKE.

New York, Sept. 22.

A nationwide strike of 800,000 steel workers is announced for Sept. 23. The demands include an eight hour day and a six day week.

## THE EX-KAISER.

## REASONS FOR TRIAL.

Writing in the Times on the question of the trial of the ex-Kaiser, Mr. Henry Morris says:—Many must have been amazed at the quibbles, subtleties, and subtirages—legal, socio-political, religious—of some of our correspondents, who have so indignantly and ingeniously endeavoured to emancipate from trial and punishment the most execrable criminal on earth, and thus to set aside one of the provisions of the Versailles Treaty and one of the principal objects of the League of Nations.

What matters it where the trial is held, so long as this most wicked culprit is brought to justice, and—because of his shameful and shameless instigation and encouragement of heinous murders, merciless robberies, barbarous outrages, and ruthless enslavings is made a warning for all time to future tyrants, whether dynastic, democratic, or demagogic?

One need not share the opinion that, "in order to vindicate the true character of the trial, it would be far better for it to take place at Geneva," to condemn as rhetorical extravagance the assertion that because your leading article (according to Sir Valentine Chirol) somewhat inclines to this view it thereby gives the case of the trial very largely away. It may, indeed, be not unreasonably considered that the proper place for the trial is in the country of one of the Allies, not of one of the neutrals; that there are special political and geographical reasons against holding it in either Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Greece, Rumania, America, Japan, China, or Siam; and that there are good grounds for regarding England as the most appropriate country and London as the most convenient city in which to hold it. And if this was the deliberate opinion of the Peace Conference, was it for the British Prime Minister, under the guise of "prudential motives," to lack the moral courage to agree, or for the British nation to show moral cowardice by refusing to endorse the Premier's consent, for fear of accentuating German hatred of us? Who in his sound senses can believe that any effort on our part to conciliate the Germans will mitigate their hatred, or that anything we do or do not do will appease their wrath and soften their determination to misrepresent and malign us in the future, as in the past, in every way and on every occasion when it suits their purpose to do so?

The writings, during the war, of von Freytag-Loringhoven, Hindenburg's farewell address to his troops, the Weimar speeches on the ratification of the Peace Treaty, and the appeals of the German Officers' League on the ex-Kaiser's behalf indicate the risks run by leaving the dethroned Emperor within range of the influence of German intrigues and conspiracies.

To the argument that we shall "feed a Hohenzollern legend" and make a hero out of a martyr at the expense and to the disparagement of England if the trial takes place in London, we surely ought to pay no attention whatever. Besides, there is little or no fear of such a transfiguration. The ex-Kaiser's character has nothing of the hero in it. He has neither the military genius, nor the capacity of leadership in battle, nor the ability for initiating schemes of civic and commercial progress that the Hohenzollern Frederick II. possessed. Again, Napoleon, in spite of his ambition to obtain the hegemony of Europe, and its attendant crimes, was really a hero, and one of the greatest generals the world has produced. He personally led his armies to great victories. He was not a sneaking but an open, defiant, and self-declared foe, who freely expressed his hatred and envy of the British. The ex-Kaiser, on the other hand, never led his soldiers into action. His military career, like that of Louis XIV., consisted in being an onlooker at a siege when it was thought the place was sure to fall, and that nothing would prevent him from marching into it caparisoned in all the panoply of victory. Like a treacherous hypocrite, he accepted the hospitality of those whom, in his heart, he hated and envied; and, whilst professing the strongest attachment to this country, was conspiring against it in every quarter of the globe. Like a sneak and a coward, he deserted his troops in their defeat, and ran away from his country in the moment of its disaster. How can the world possibly

## HOW FRANCE DEALS WITH PROFITTEERS.

## OFFICIAL "FAIR LIST" PRICES.

The chief thing that interests Parisians now—from the aristocrat living in the Avenue Bois de Boulogne to the working man of Saint Ouen or Belleville—is the fight against the "vie chère," or "dear living" which the Government has at last undertaken.

M. Noulens, the new Food Controller, who has already taken interesting measures, has submitted to the Council of Ministers (which approved it recently) his plans to track unscrupulous merchants and to bring food articles to reasonable prices.

An interesting new measure which has been undertaken by M. Noulens, and one which will come into force immediately, is to provide for the creation all over France of special committees in the chief towns of each department. The duty of these committees will be to fix a scale of reasonable retail prices for food articles, after allowing a profit of 15 per cent. to the merchants.

These committees will be presided over by the local representative of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Each committee will include wholesale and retail merchants, heads of co-operative societies, and municipal councillors, who will represent the consumers.

These committees will meet on Saturdays, fixing a list of prices for the following week.

Price so fixed will not be compulsory: they will only serve as an indication for consumers and retail merchants. But these lists of offices will be given considerable publicity. They will appear in the papers, and will be posted in towns and villages. They will also be posted in all shops whose tenants ask for them; and so the authorities and the public will soon find out which shopkeepers do not wish to comply with the reasonable prices suggested by the committees.

In Paris there will be several committees, at the head of which will be Government officials and municipal councillors. This measure will undoubtedly prove very useful for Parisians, and it is much hoped that it will mark the end of the actual scandal.

At present, prices of food articles differ most amazingly in Paris shops.

Meanwhile, the police have been given strict orders to track profiteers, and the tribunals are dealing with them more severely.

A Paris butter dealer named Pottier was fined £400 recently for selling butter at a price much over the ordinary one.

A Paris butcher who had been allowed to turn his shop into a municipal butchery, and who in consequence was supplied with meat to be sold at a lower price, was charged 16 francs for a kilogramme of veal (about 6s. a lb.). He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined £8.

regard such a poltroon as a hero or a martyr?

The impeachment of Warren Hastings has been cited as a warning against the trial. But those familiar with Macaulay's powerful essay on the subject find nothing in it to remind them of Wilhelm II. of Hohenzollern, except his resemblance to the Hindu Brahmin, the Maharajah Nuncumar, whose name is so inseparably associated with Warren Hastings's guilt and misfortune. If one attempts to imitate Macaulay's description of Nuncumar and the Bengali national character in describing the ex-Kaiser, one would say:—What the horns are to the buffalo, what the paw is to the tiger, what the lie is to the intriguer and the rogue, what robbery is to the highwayman, what the siletto is to the assassin, what the finger-grip is to the garrotter, what the torpedo and the U-boat are to the Teutonic pirate, deceit, diplomacy, and war are to Wilhelm II.

Is such a man to be let off with-out a trial? To borrow a simile from a passage in another article by Macaulay:—The poisoning of an Emperor is in one sense a far more serious matter than the poisoning of a rat. But the poisoning of an Emperor by ordinary means with ordinary symptoms requires no record in a science journal; whereas the poisoning of a rat may mark an era in chemistry. In like manner, a commander whose army in warfare kills tens of thousands of his enemy's ordinary laymen and

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

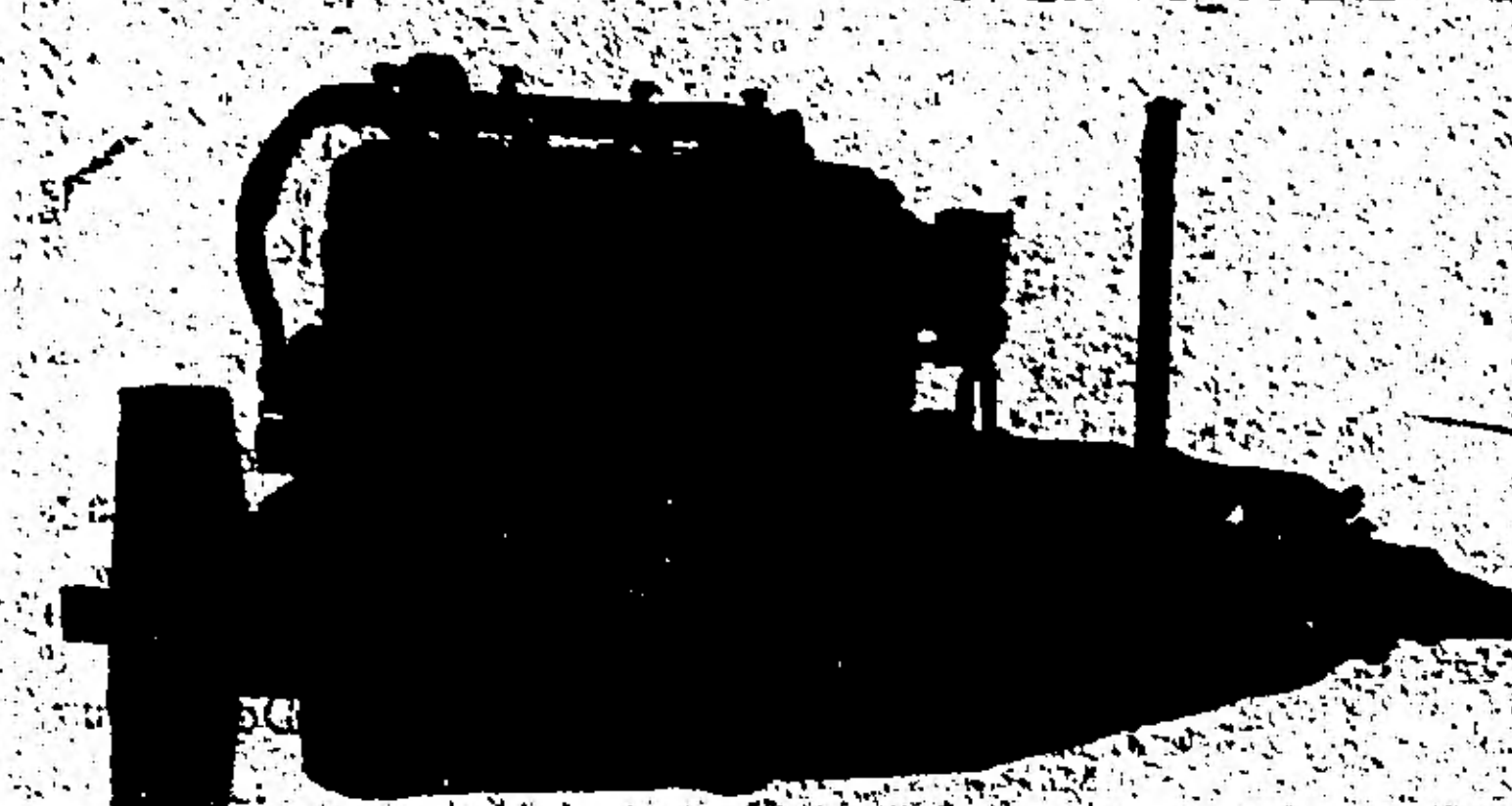
## THE COAL MARKET.

Barclay's Bank Review for August says in order to meet the acute shortage of ore, the Shipping Controller earlier in the month diverted several steamers, formerly engaged in shipping coal to France, from this side in ballast to North Spanish ports. This relieved the congestion of colliery tonnage which had arisen; coals were for a few days in good supply for buyers able to take immediate delivery, gas coals especially being more readily obtainable for the London trade. There was, however, no break in prices. The strike on the North Eastern Railway, though now settled, held up many wagons with coal for shipment, and interfered generally with business. There is still a strong demand from all quarters, amongst the inquirers being the Norwegian State Railway for 12,500 tons of steam coals and 2,500 tons of gas coke for August and September shipment. It will be interesting to see the result of local tenders in consideration of the fact that the previous contract was secured by America at prices far below Northumberland figures. The output continues to dwindle, and with the prospect of a further reduction as a result of the shorter hours now being worked at the pits, prices are quoted firm with an upward tendency. Coal owners, besides ordinary contract demands and official requisitioning, are experiencing keen pressure for home requirements, and merchants, especially in the prevailing state of uncertainty, show little disposition to entertain forward contracts. The Coal Controller has ordered exports to be further reduced, and there is now very little surplus for outsiders. It is reported that American coal owners are freely quoting prices in parts of Europe hitherto supplied by us. So far, they seem to have met with little success, although a fair quantity has been sold in Scandinavia and Holland; while France, hitherto largely supplied with steam coals from Newcastle and South Wales, is negotiating with the States for eight million tons owing to our inability to supply her. It is of interest to quote the following from the "Nautical Gazette" of New York:—"England, as a result of the revolutionary changes in her coal industry, must face the loss of fully two-thirds of her pre-war coal export trade. That this affords a golden opportunity for American coal exporters to obtain a firm hold on markets which Great Britain has, heretofore, almost entirely dominated, hardly needs to be pointed out. The position of our shipping too, ought to be very considerably strengthened through this radical shift in the coal export situation, which will compel foreign buyers to look to us for the major part of their supplies, and which will assure vessels leaving our ports with outward cargoes to a much greater extent than formerly. The United States will, undoubtedly, profit most from this shifting in the sources of coal supplies, which may pre-empt an era of great prosperity for our coal producers." Bunker coals are in strong demand, both for British and Allied vessels and for export to coaling stations. The market for every quality of coke is stronger, with advancing prices and supplies scarce.

gunfire attacks calls forth neither criticism nor protest nor reproach. But when a self-styled "Supreme War Lord" tells his soldiers that through Divine grace and by the help of science professors he has been able to provide his army with poison-gas shells by which the enemy can be annihilated, and awards iron crosses to those of his sailors who sink Lusitanian and hospital ships and bomb undefended towns, it is he, and not alone his agents, who ought to be arraigned, with the object of deterring other rulers from following his evil courses. And why should not the felon whose crimes are far worse than had even been committed before be dealt with in a manner which of itself forms a precedent?

To punish disciplined subordinates, and leave the malefactor, by whose authority and direction these subordinates were encouraged in their crimes, to "fall into the hands of Heaven, not into those of man," or merely to leave him to "the judgment of history," or to "his own conscience," or to treat him with simple "contempt," would be to act like the thieves who, having carefully separated corn from chaff, gathered the chaff into the garner and flung the corn to the winds and into the fire.

## NOTICES.

RED WING THOROBRED.  
THE MARINE MOTOR WITH POWER TO SPARE.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This motor is a four cycle, four cylinder L head type motor. In general appearance it is compact and clean cut, yet there has been incorporated the greatest degree of accessibility for such adjustments as daily service requires. Careful design and manufacture under the most rigid system of inspection and final test ensures a motor of extreme refinements, that is quiet, smooth running and powerful with the added and very important feature of economy of operation. The large valves, free intake and exhaust passages and carefully balanced and light weight reciprocating parts make this motor unusually powerful at the slow speeds as well as the higher speeds up to 1400 R.P.M. There is no unpleasant vibration at the high speeds.

In order that this motor shall stand up and have endurance under severe conditions, there have been provided liberal proportions of such features as bearing area, water jacket volume and connecting rod & crank shaft strength. Lubrication is direct and positive. The use of accurately graduated, helical timing gears and entirely enclosed and lubricated push rods, valve springs, etc., make one of unusual silence in operation.

4 MODELS IN STOCK—14 TO 40 HORSE POWER

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

Garage No 7 Russell St. Phone 659.

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(SHANGHAI)

THE LEADING TOBACCONISTS IN THE EAST.

A STORE WILL BE OPENED  
IN HONGKONG  
AT 10 DES VŒUX ROAD.

BEFORE THE END OF  
THIS MONTH  
WHEN THE NECESSARY PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

26 ICE HOUSE ST. (TEMPORARY OFFICE).

## EVERY DROP OF



Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant wholesome stimulating Tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere.

Sole Agents.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON

Wholesale & Retail Merchants

11 Queen's Road, HONGKONG



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COMPANY LIMITED

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
ong 50 cts sub.	\$3% pm
10 "	\$5% pm
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Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco  
Bankers Trust Company, New York City  
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon  
Guaranty Trust Company of New York  
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City  
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business transacted,  
loans granted on approved securities  
interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts  
at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and  
Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-  
For 3 months at the rate of  
% per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of  
% per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of  
% per annum.

[illegible]

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.  
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

**"TRANSMARINA" Trading Company**  
**Hotel Mansions.**

TEL. 2877. TEL. 2877.

**SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,**  
No. 2860 No. 14 Des Voeux Rd. (

**SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,**  
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## NOTICES.



Have Unusual Qualities and an Individuality that

at once create a preference for this Exquisite Brand.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks. b.	\$470
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons b.	440
North China b.	\$300
Unions n.	230
Yangtze n.	220
Far Eastern b.	22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires n.	138
H. K. Fires b.	545
Shipping.	
Douglases s.	92
Steamboats b.	24 1/2
Indos (Pref.) n.	32
Indos (Def.) n.	186
Shells b. 175/- sa.	180/-
Ferries n.	34 1/2
Refineries.	
Sugars s.	177
Malabons n.	46
Mining.	
Kailans b.	707
Langkats b.	21 1/2
Shanghai Loans b.	21 1/2
Shai Explorations n.	2.10
Raubs b.	44 1/2
Tronohs n.	47 1/2
Ural Caspians n.	47 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves b. & sa.	110
K. Docks b.	182
Shai Docks b.	123
N. Engineerings b.	\$31
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals n.	109 1/2
H.K. Hotels n.	130
L. Invest. b.	120
H. phreys Est. b.	9 1/2
K. loon Lands n.	45
L. Reclamations n.	175
West Points b. 90 a.	93
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos b.	\$370
Kung Yiks b.	\$32 1/2
Lau Kung Mows n.	\$250
Oriental n.	\$120
Shai Cottons b.	\$235
Yangtzepeeps b. & sa.	\$17 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Cements sa.	7.90
China Borneos n.	12 1/2
Do. Light b. old 7 1/2 new 3 1/2	
China Providents b.	8 1/2
Dairy Farms s.	23 1/2
Electric H. K. n.	84
Electric Macao n.	34
Hongkong Ropes b.	150
Hk. Tramways s.	8 1/2
Peak Trams, old s.	7
Do. new n.	80 cts.
Steam Laundries b.	3 1/2
Steel Foundries b.	10 1/2
Water-works s.	15 1/2
Watsons b.	5.90
Wm. Powells b.	12
Wisamans b.	29

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1919.

## WEATHER REPORT.

September 24, 11h. 20m. No returns from Vladivostok, Weihaiwei, Japan or Formosa.

Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast of China, and is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since January 1, 77.81 inches against an average of 73.96 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gao Root. E winds, fresh.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China. b. The same as between H.K. and Loochoo; as No. 1.

4 South coast of China. b. The same as between H.K. and Hainan; as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 24, 1919.

## HOTELS.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF  
MRS. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.  
ELEVATOR LIFTS AND LIGHTING.  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone Address: "VICTORIA".  
J. W. H. WILSON, Manager.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 27th Sept., 4.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 28th Sept., 8.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per ITOLA, 28th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per HOTEN M., 28th Sept., 9 a.m.

Weiheiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOV, 28th Sept., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANGCHOW, 30th Sept., 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 30th Sept., 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE—Per SUEZ—Per ELPENOR, 30th Sept., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 29th Sept., at 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 30th Sept., 1 p.m.

Philippines Is.—Per TAMING, 30th Sept., 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

Shanghai, N. C. and Japan via Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 2nd October, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 2nd October, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 3rd Oct., noon.

Amoy—Per VAN WAERWILCK, 3rd Oct., 2 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.

Day On date On date.

Barometer 29.96 29.96 29.95

Temperature 81 76 81

Humidity 64 75 59

Wind Direction E. E. S.E.

Force 2 4 4

Weather c. c. b.

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Right open at 22.00 on the 23rd 61

Left open at 22.00 on the 24th 76

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 24, 1919.

T. W. CLAXTON, Director.

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ARRIVED.

Sunning, 1570, Br., Capt. Benson, Canton, B. & S.—Mooring—B 5.

Thong Wa, 3428, Br., Capt. Carey, London, P. & O.

Haiphong, 1270, Br., Capt. Evans, Foochow, D. L.—Mooring—Wharf.

Loksang, 987, Br., Capt. Simpson, Haiphong, J. M.

Posing, 1073, Br., Capt. Ritchie, Honako Bay, B. & S.—Mooring—B 22.

Kashing, 1193, Br., Capt. Blackburn, New Chwang, B. & S.—Mooring—C 15.

Teenkai, 3219, Br., Capt. Price, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring—A 3.

Hanoi, 739, Fr., Capt. Morvan, Haiphong, Lapricque.—Mooring—B 7.

Songma, 343, Fr., Capt. Bertin, Haiphong, Lapricque.—Mooring—C 41.

Kaiping, 177, Fr., Capt. Panniro, Haiphong, Seng Kee.—Mooring—C 45.

Daitoku Maru No. 5, 692, Jap., Capt. Mishima, Keelung, O. S. K.

Tamon Maru No. 1, 1226, Jap., Capt. Nishinsuiga, Keelung, Y. K. K.—Mooring—B 32.

Toyo Maru, 935, Jap., Capt. Minnie, Hongay, M. B. K.—Mooring—B 12.

Tsang Lee, 2915, Ch., Capt. Waternabe, Chefoo, Ching Kee.—Mooring—C 14.

## VESSELS CLEARED.

Wa Sun for K. C. Wan

Toyo Maru for Keelung

Kaiping for Haiphong

Daitoku Maru for Takao

Mippon Maru for San Francisco

Kwong Lee for Shanghai

Tsankai for New York

Kung Hong for Shinsui

Swatow for Swatow

Hong Kong for Hongkong

## POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai—Per TENYO MARU, 25th Sept.

Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 25th Sept.

Japan—Per ITOLA, 26th Sept.

Canada, U.S.A. and Manila—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 26th Sept.

Europe via Suez—Per IXION, 27th Sept.

Straits—Per TENSIN MARU, 28th Sept.

Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 29th Sept.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Formosa via Keelung—Per DAITOKU MARU No. 5, 25th Sept., 8 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 25th Sept., 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 25th Sept., 11 a.m.

Japan via Moji—Per OLEG, 25th Sept., 4 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 25th Sept., 4.30 p.m.

Weiheiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 25th Sept., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 26th Sept., 8.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 26th Sept., 1 p.m.

Philippines Islands—Per YUEN-SANG, 26th Sept., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 26th Sept., 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 27th Sept., 1.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 27th Sept., 3 p.m.